# Charm School For Negro Girls Is Held At Montgomery Fair

A Charm School for Negro girls, sponsored by the Montgomery Fair, was launched into full swing on Tuesday night at the Student Center on Alabama State College campus, with Miss Lucy Pope as director.

The girls, both campus and city students are members of the freshman class, and are under the supervision of Mrs. E. M. Pindle, freshman counselor, and Miss E. L. Gibson, dean of women at the college. Through the dean of students, dean of women, and her staff of counselors and house directors opportunities are opened to all women of the college for general counseling service in several vital areas. Among them are matters relating to: Personal conduct, social graces, recreation, moral values, study habits, vocational opportunities, health and general life planning. Our program is based on the needs of all types of individuals in the student body. The Charm School, sponsored by the Montgomery Fair is in collaboration with the freshman women's emphasis on "Good Grooming."

Miss Mary Lee, a specialist in the field of charm, and Mrs. Henry Now, a former model in Hollywood, Calif., were the guest speakers for the occasion on Tuesday night. The following subjects were discussed in the Tuesday night meeting: "Body Line-up," "Facts About Figures," "A Well-Groomed Girl Goes Places" and "Hygiene Is No Problem."

The second lesson will be on Nov. 4 and the following subjects will be discussed: "Clothing Styles That Flatter," "What Fabrics Can Do For You," "Your Personality Is Showing," "Cosmetic And Hair Grooming," "Keys To Success," and "Poise And Personality."

The final meeting date will be on Nov. 13. This meeting will feature a fashion show presented by the Montgomery Fair in collaboration with the college.

Mr. R. H. LeCroy, president of Montgomery Fair, in speaking for the company stated that the entire personnel will lend its aid toward making the project a success, which he hopes will mean much to the people in this vicinity.

## Tuskegee Homes Destroyed By Fire

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 10 — Disaster in the form of a fire completely destroyed the homes and everything in them in the Tuskegee community recently.

The American Red Cross went immediately into action and is doing what it can to aid these worthy families in distress.

However, more help is needed. An especial appeal is made to these families who have children ranging in ages from 2 to 7.

The need is extremely urgent, particularly bedding, clothing, shoes, stockings or anything that will help a family in distress.

Red Feather Agency—

# Community House For Negroes Valuable Asset To Whole Area

(This is the fifth of a series of articles on Red Feather Agencies.)

The Community House for Negroes owes its origin to the determined efforts of a group of Negro clubwomen who decided members of their race in Montgomery needed such an institution, and with no cash assets to back up their determination, set about to get it.

This was nine years ago. They managed to make a small down payment on the old Jackson home at 409 S. Union St., and went to work to raise the $10,000 required to take possession. By constant pursuit of this objective they were able to raise the sum in two years. The money was contributed entirely by individuals, both white and Negro, and seven years ago the Community House opened its doors.

The rambling old home, a Montgomery landmark and something of a showplace because of its architecture and its spacious, tree-shaded grounds, provides recreational and educational facilities for Negroes of all ages. It is the headquarters and meeting place of the Y-Teen Club, the Girl Scouts, and the public library's Negro branch.

Its various facilities, says Mrs. Zenobia Johnson, chairman of the 26-member board that supervises operation of Community House, are now being used by an estimated 1,200 to 1,400 persons monthly.

**Equipment Needed**

The number would be considerably more than that, says its chairman, if the house had more equipment. There is ample space in the 17-room house for such equipment as moving picture projector and a music and record library, but the $3,000 the community house receives annually is not enough to provide such equipment.

This sum, says Mrs. Johnson, barely is enough to pay utilities bills and the salary of the one paid employe, Mrs. Erma Dungee. The community house receives no other cash assistance, though individuals have contributed furniture, electrical appliances and the like.

One of the things most needed, Mrs. Johnson says, is a moving picture projector, or even a slide-film projector, so that use can be made of the great amount of visual education material that can be obtained without cost.

**Library Facilities**

This equipment could also be used by the Negro library branch, which is given free space in the building. This library has about 5,000 volumes at the present time, including fiction and books of general nature, and is heavily patronized by both youngsters and adults. Its operation is a full time job for Mrs. Bertha Williams, who is paid by the public library.

Another service provided by the Community House for Negroes is the use of its kitchen and recreation equipment for meetings and social gatherings. The house charges only $3 a night for such use which goes to pay for utilities and to cover possible breakage of dishes.

The Community House occupies a two and one-quarter acre site, which provides ample space for outdoor recreational and play ekuipment, which is also needed. It is also planned to set out a number of additional trees and shrubs in line with the city beautification program directed by Mrs. Coleman Beale.

Another valuable service provided by the Community House is the day nursery, which relieves working parents of the fear that their children might not be safe in the hands of private sitters or elsewhere.

All in all, the Community House for Negroes performs functions of inestimable value. It deserves the whole-hearted support of the entire Montgomery area.

# Negroes' Community House Owes Origin To Clubwomen

By LARRY BELL

(This is the fifth of a series of articles on Red Feather Agencies.)

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**Montgomery Landmark**

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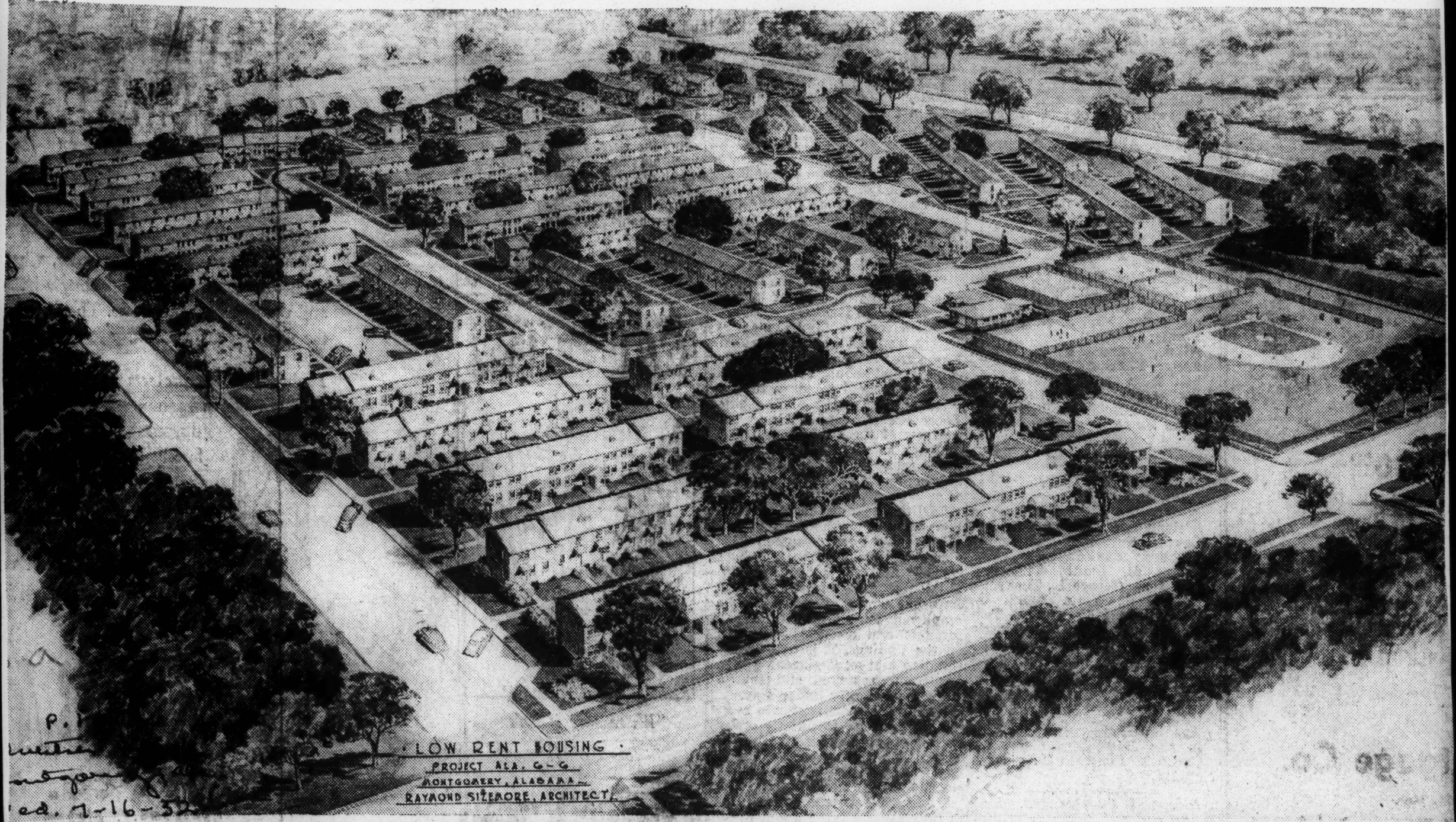


ed. 7-16-52

**EW HOUSING PROJECT**—Shown is an rchitect's sketch of a proposed housing proj- t for Negroes here which will be erected by Montgomery Housing Authority. The proj-

# *New Orleans Firm Receives Contract For Negro Project*

46a

By JAMES LANHAM

Construction on a $2,779,620 Negro housing project will begin here within the next few days, according to Charles P. Rogers, manager of the Montgomery Housing Authority. Advertiser

The contract, which was awarded yesterday to the Shelby Construction Company, of New Orleans, La., calls for removal of 293 slum units between Central of Georgia Railroad and Columbus Street.

The area, which includes about 25 acres, is bounded on the east by Ripley Street, and on the west by Bainbridge Street.

The new development will consist of 390 units of the one to five-bedroom class. Rogers said there will be 40 one-bedroom units, 150 two-bedroom units, 129 three-bedroom units, 44 four-bedroom units and 18 five-bedroom units.

ect is scheduled to cost $2,779,620. Negro families with low incomes will occupy the 390 apartments. Rentals will average from $30 to $35 for the one-to-five bedroom units. Con-

The slum clearance area has already been vacated, he said. As many of the families as were eligible were accommodated in the Victor Tulane Apartments, which is a similar project to the one now under construction.

To be eligible to rent one of the apartments after completion, a Negro family with less than three children must fall under the $2,100 income bracket. Families with more than three children whose income does not exceed $2,400 will be eligible, according to Rogers. Wed. 7-16-52

struction of the project will cost about $10,000 for each unit. Recreational facilities will be a feature of the project. The area shown in the right center of the picture will include play-

The rent will be assessed at the rate of 20 per cent of the total income for small families with less than three children and at the rate of one-sixth of the total income for families with more than three children, Rogers said. This is in accordance with state and federal housing laws.

In stressing the need for additional housing for Negroes, Rogers pointed out that the buildings now occupying the site where the project is to be built have no sanitary facilities whatsoever.

grounds and other facilities for children. Architect for the project is Raymond Sizemore. The construction contract has been awarded to Shelby Construction Company, of New Orleans, La.

Units to be constructed will be modern in design, and will be equipped with every feature necessary "to the comfort and convenience" of families who will occupy the dwellings, Rogers asserted.

The cost of constructing the clude a baseball and softball diamond will be located on the project grounds.

At the present, there is no playground or park for Negroes near the site.

The buildings will be of hollow clay tile construction with brick

veneer facing, according to Raymond Sizemore, Montgomery architect who designed the project.

Heating will be individual gas in each unit, consisting of one large heater in each living room, Sizemore said.

Both upper and lower floors will be of concrete with asphalt tile covering.

Windows will be double hung of steel or aluminum frame and the roof will be of asbestos shingles.

Disposal of material salvaged from the present houses which are to be demolished, will be done from an office to be set up by the Shelby Construction Company. This office will be located on Bainbridge Street within the next few days, according to Rogers.

# Marriage Experts Advise On Family Life

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. P. 11 Sat. 5-10-52

Experts in family, marriage, divorce and related fields from many parts of the nation converged on North Carolina College for the three-day meeting of the 15th ~~Graves Conference~~ on Marriage and the Family. The Conference, whose keynote was the necessity for divorce laws reform was concluded ast Wednesday. Some of the participants on the conference sessions are shown above. They are, left to right, Beatrice Kurtzman of the Merrill - Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.; Isobel C. Clark, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N.C.: Rosemary Funderburgh, case worker for the Durham N.C. Family Service; Ralph Bridgman, Lucas County Family Court, Toledo, Ohio; Herman Gant, Southern Illinois University; and Leonard Robinson, A and T College Greensboro N.C.

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# District Heads Name Two as Members Of Welfare Board

The Commissioners yesterday named Mrs. Alpha B. Jones, retired public health nurse, and the Rev. Maynard Catchings of Plymouth Congregational Church as members of the Board of Public Welfare.

At the same time they reappointed Edgar Morris to the board. He has been a member for 15 years and chairman for eight years.

In another appointment, Herbert J. Jacobi, patent lawyer and former national vice commander of the American Legion, was named to succeed Attorney Leo Rover on the District Parole Board.

Mr. Morris.

Mr. Jacobi.

Mrs. Catherine V. Wade was reappointed to the Board of Cosmetology.

**Retired Nurse Here.**

Mrs. Jones, who lives at 409 Fifty-eighth street N.E., retired in 1938 after 20 years as a public health nurse here. She is chairman of the Health Committee of the Northeast Boundary Citizens' Association. Her husband was the late Dr. Willis Jones.

Mrs. Jones is active in the affairs of the Calvary Episcopal Church. She is vice president of the Ionia R. Whipper Home for unmarried Negro mothers. She formerly served with Commissioner Renah F. Camalier on the Board of Visitors of City Hospitals.

She is a member of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, the women's auxiliary of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and the National Council of Negro Women.

Born at Institute, W. Va., she has lived here for 42 years. She was graduated from West Virginia State College and the Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing. Her daughter, Mrs. Elsie Hamilton, is a teacher at Lovejoy Elementary School and principal of the Giddings Summer School.

**Native of Texas.**

Mr. Catchings of 407 Hobart place N.W. has been minister at Plymouth Church since 1947. He is a member of the Executive Committee of Family and Child Services of United Community Services.

He is on the board of the Urban League. He was cited for his civic participation last year by the Afro-American. In 1950, he was co-director of an international camp at College Sevenol, Chambon sur Lignon, in France.

A native of Houston, Tex., he holds degree in theology and a masters in philosophy from Howard University. His undergraduate

Mrs. Jones.

Mr. Catchings.

work was at Prairie View State College in Texas and he took graduate work at the University of Chicago.

His wife, Mrs. Rose Catchings, is associated with the social welfare department of the Federation of Churches. They have a son, Lincoln, jr., 7.

Mrs. Jones succeeds Mrs. Ida Taylor, and Mr. Catchings, the Rev. R. W. Brooks. The terms are for six years.

**Jacobi Is Veterans Leader.**

Mr. Jacobi, a native of Washington, is a graduate of Georgetown University Law School, where he also won a masters degree in patent law. He studied engineering at George Washington University.

He is a veteran of World War I, having served as a pilot in the Air Corps. He moved up the line in National Cathedral Post No. 10, American Legion, became department vice commander and commander, and in 1950 was named national vice commander of the Legion.

Since 1946 he has been a member of the National Veterans' Preference Committee of the Legion. He lives with his wife Hermione at 3805 Gramercy street N.W. The Jacobis have two sons, Herbert, jr., and Robert.

D.C.

# Iowa Firm Building Million Dollar Housing Project on Frederick Douglass Estate

"Two and one-half year ago, I was called to Washington by the National Association of Colored Women (NACW), to do something about the Frederick Douglass estate, spoke A. A. Alexander, Des Moines-Washington engineering contractor, last Sunday he commented as he recalled, a visit as he addressed the opening meeting to the shrine, 15 years ago, when he of the fiftieth annual convention of was told that "it is a shame to see the Iowa Association of Colored Wo- this place now. We hope some day men (IACW).

Recently his company started the construction of 150 fire-proof apartments, over a million dollars worth of buildings to be located on six acres of the estate in Anacostia, D. C., for the NACW, he said.

"The ancestors of Fredrick Douglass, the great abolitionist, left this land, sixteen acres, tax-free, to the colored women of America," Mr. Alexander informed in his speech which followed the address of Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, president of the NACW, who told of the club's women's efforts throughout the nation, to miantain the Douglass Memorial Home.

Mr. Alexander told of the club women's desire to do something with the ground, as they considered projects like the George Washington Shrine located at Mt. Vernon, 16 miles below Washington, D. C.

The home and tomb of America's first president are preserved for future generations by the country's oldest patriotic association, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. Visitors from all parts of the world go there to see the George Washington Shrine.

Mr. Alexander said that it was natural for the club women to desire to preserve the shrine of Frederick Douglass, a man who had helped to free the Negroes of America.

**'A Shame'**

"It is a shame that we have not been able to appreciate that fact,"

to fix it up."

The Frederick Douglass Memorial estate. So we designed and we worked over two years, for a proposition that might last over 35 years.

**Designed Buildings**

"We designed one and one half million dollars worth of buildings on the six acres of ground behind the Cedar Hill estate, buildings that would eventually keep up the whole Douglass estate.

"The club women had no money. We started negotiations with the government, through the Federal Housing (FHA) to build 170 apartments for people. Regardless of what you might have heard, you cannot build apartments for Negroes or whites, you must build apartments for people," Mr. Alexander said.

"Mr. Robinson designed 170 apartments for people, and went to the FHA in Washington. We got our foot in the door and could not get it out. The 170 apartments cost about $1,400,000, that we wanted to borrow.

**Fought Two Years**

"We fought that thing through the courts for two years. We want to build fire-proof apartments and something that will stand. We are to build 150 apartments for the colored women of America—and I don't think they know it," the speaker remarked.

"We have designed one million

A. A. ALEXANDER

home is located at Anacostia, D. C The National Association of Colored Women, Inc., started the re-conditioning and rehabilitation of the home during 1949.

"I'm here to attest that soon you will be able to get up the hill to the home," Mr. Alexander said as he informed that "we have our bull-dozers working now."

"God knows that the liberty we have is greater than the liberty anyone else has. Through the NACW, I have been interested in the formulation of a formula by which we can solve some of the problems of the Negro race."

Working with Hilliard Robinson, prominent Washington architect, "we decided to make a proposition to the NACW to sell to the Negro group as a whole," Mr. Alexander informed.

"We had seen the Lincoln Memorial in Springfield, Ill., the George Washington Memorial. We thought we could do something with five or six acres of the Frederick Douglass dollars worth of buildings there in the name of Frederick Douglass, for Negroes to tell their children of a man who said 'men must be free.'

In 1948-49, the Alexander & Reass Company of Des Moines, built the Whitehurst Freeway, three million dollar project along the Potomac river in Washington.

46a 1952

## Bread and Butter Facts

# *Census Bureau Reports On U.S. Family Incomes*

AFL news Report

P. 4 Washington

By PETER HENLE
AFL Assistant Economist

In 1950, the average American city family had a total income of $3,673, but almost half these families did not have an income high enough to meet the Labor Department's "minimum adequate" budget for family. wed. 4-2-52

This is only one figure out of many in a recent report issued by the Census Bureau giving more complete and up to date information about the distribution of American income than has previously been available.

The 1950 figure is $200 more than the comparable figure for 1949. Undoubtedly the 1951 figure will be even higher.

Because this figure is an average, it hides the large number of families whose incomes are well below this amount. In 1950, the incomes of ¼ of all American families were below $2,000 and for almost 12 percent of the families, total income did not reach even $1,000.

What are the characteristics of families whose income is above average? This new report sheds some light on this question. Consider the following:

### Location

City families have higher incomes than farm families. One reason for this is that these figures measure only "money income." A good part of income received by farm families is "income in kind" (food grown on the farm, for example) and cannot be accurately measured. For city families, the average "money income" is $3,673; for farm families $1,970.

### Race

Although much progress has been made in recent years in opening occupations and skilled trades to Negro workers, it is still true that income of Negro families is well below that of white. The 1950 figures show that among wage and salary workers, white families have an average income of $3,720, but non-whites (Orientals, as well as Negroes) only $2,272.

### Age

Up to a certain point, the older a person, the higher his income. Up to $3,881 for the 45-54 age bracket, family incomes rise with the age of the head of the family. A sharp decline, however, sets in after this point, and for families whose head is over 65 the average is only $3,004.

### Size of Family

The old adage "the rich get richer, the poor get children" still seems to hold true. For workers' families, the average income is about $3,600 for families with 0, 1, or 2 children. With more children the average starts declining until for families with 6 or more children under 18 years old, the average is only $2.963.

## Baltimore Is 4th Most Expensive City In Nation

It costs more to live in Baltimore than in all but three large cities in the United States.

So it says in a report issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on family cost-of-living ratings.

Covering 34 large cities, the report reveals that as of October 1951, a four-member family in Baltimore maintained itself comfortably on $4,217.

Washington is the most expensive place to live, its rating was $4,454. Richmond was next and then San rancisco. Baltimore ranked fourth. Surprisingly, it costs less for a four-member family to live in huge Manhattan than here. It costs in Norfolk, and Chicago.

New Orleans, with a $3,812 cost of living total, was the cheapest place to live.

# Florida Families Living Standards Improved

TAMPA, Fla.—(SNS)— Through training and initiative Florida's Negro families are living better than ever before.

That is the theme of the Negro exhibit at the Florida State Fair where 10 counties and a number of schools and organizations have combined to show what the Negro is doing to improve his own standards of living.

Progress in Negro farming is one on the highlights of the exhibit. On display at the various exhibits are widely varied produce including sugar cane ,shade tobacco, pecans, indigo corn, citrus, strawberries papayos, escarole, tomatoes and other vegetables.

Among tempting meat products are hams, side bacon, loin, shoulder, jowl, chops, sausage, other pork cuts—all cured by Negro 4-H youths.

Women Fair-goers will find the Negro Women's exhibit under the direction of Miss Thelma Allen of Odessa, one of the most interesting at the fair.

There are diplayed unusually fine handiwork of some of the nearly 2000 women enrolled in Negro home demonstration clubs thruout the state. Included are such items as dresses lace and potted tropical plants.

Counties exihhibiting at the fair are Marion Madison, Columbia, Jefferson, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Hernando, Pasco, Sarasota and Manatee.

In addition there are displays by the state Home Demonstration Agents; Dan Thompson, Vocational High School and Florida A and M College.

A big placard proclaims the theme "Better Living for Florida Families."

BREAK GROUND FOR HOUSING.—Ground is broken in New York City for the first minority group cooperative housing project in America insured by the Federal Housing Authority. Development, to contain 116 apartments for families of middle income group, will be erected on farmland in St. Albans formerly owned by the eccentric Collyer brothers. Left to right, Thomas A. Baker, special investigator, Queens Borough president's office; William Brafman, builder; Queens Borough President James Lundy; Madison S. Jones, minority administrator, FHA, New York Area; and Roland M. Sawyer, minority group housing advisor of the FHA commissioner's office.

# U.S. SUSPENDS RULES ON DOWN PAYMENTS AND BUYING ON TIME

## Purchases of Autos, Furniture, Television Sets and Washers Freed From Controls

## CREDIT PERIOD UNLIMITED

## Federal Reserve Board Acts, but Urges Congress Retain Right to Put Lid On Again

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 7—The Federal Reserve Board suspended controls on installment credit purchasing today but recommended that Congress continue its authority to reinvoke the curbs should circumstances warrant.

For the consumer, the decision means no government requirements as to down-payments or time to pay for automobiles, furniture, radio and television sets, ranges, washing machines and scores of other items normally bought "on time."

The suspended controls, administered under the Reserve Board's Regulation W, were issued on the day President Truman signed the Defense Production Act Sept. 8, 1950. They were to expire with the act on June 30.

Regulation W required a one-third down-payment for passenger automobiles with a maximum credit period of eighteen months. It required 15 per cent down and a payment period of eighteen months maximum for nearly all appliances and furniture and floor coverings.

### Home Mortgages Unaffected

Today's suspension of Regulation W did not affect Regulation X under which the Government sets down payments and mortgage terms on homes and on credit extended for major home alterations, improvements and repairs.

The Federal Reserve Board of Governors gave no reason for the action today except to comment that it was taken "after careful review of developments in the economy generally and in the markets directly affected by the regulation."

Senator Blair Moody, Democrat of Michigan, had predicted the suspension, before it was announced. He said he had learned from William McChesney Martin Jr., chairman of the Board, that it had been decided that supplies of the commodities covered were ample and that regulations affecting the consumers no longer were needed for the time being. It was understood that the board was concerned over lagging sales; especially in many appliances covered by Regulation W.

### Continuous Authority Scored

It also was surmised that for the present, at least, inflationary forces had been largely brought under control and that a generally stable price trend was in view.

The National Foundation for Consumer Credit, which has been strongly advocating outright repeal of credit control powers, termed the suspension "the worst possible thing that could happen to business."

The foundation's attitude was prompted mainly by the board's recommendation that Congress continue the Reserve Board's authority to reimpose the controls under certain conditions.

William J. Cheney, executive vice president of the foundation, said that this might mean that the board "might possibly say on Monday, 5 per cent down on a TV set, and on Tuesday say, 50 per cent down." Such authority, Mr. Cheney said, "would create chaos."

A spokesman for one of the largest automobile manufacturing companies said:

"There are divergent views in the industry. The thing has broad implications."

The opposition of business to credit controls has been growing ever since they were placed in effect. The part that installment credit plays in the national economy has been cited repeatedly. It has been pointed out that in 1950, the year the controls were signed into law, approximately one-half of the $29,000,000,000 spent on consumer durable goods by the United States public was financed by installment credit.

### Justification Is Seen

Federal Reserve officials, on the other hand, felt that the controls were necessary, and had justified themselves. An upsurge in buying following the Korean invasion in June, 1950, expanded credit buying at an annual rate of nearly $5,000,000,000 between the end of June and the end of September.

Following this sharp expansion, installment credit outstanding shrank by $441,000,000 in the first ten months of controls, it was explained by board officials. It was acknowledged that part of this, however, was caused by a reaction from the previous heavy volume of consumer buying.

The board's action today was the second important credit-easing decision taken within the week. The board Monday suspended the program of its national voluntary credit restraint committee.

It was explained then that the action was taken because of an easing of inflationary pressures in recent months. Additional reasons were that the balanced bank credit situation had become better and there was a demand for additional nondefense production credit.

The voluntary credit restraint program was one of a series of moves by the board in 1951 to combat inflationary bank loans.

Satisfaction over the board's action was expressed by Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat of South Carolina, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, which handled the bill originally. He said that the suspension was "in complete comformity with the intent of Congress."

### Effects Held Debatable

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Many authorities said the effect of today's action would be a trend toward smaller downpayments and more time to pay. Dealers and finance companies still may impose their own terms, in the absence of government regulations. Some officials said they thought the stimulant to sales would be slight, and perhaps only temporary.

Recently, prices have been stable and some have even declined. The Office of Price Stabilization recently has suspended price ceilings on sixteen commodities, ranging from cattle hides to raw wool and some fats and oils. The O. P. S. is expected soon to free prices of textiles, clothing, and many leather goods, perhaps shoes.

The National Production Authority has been releasing many commodities from allocation and priority controls, and has made available for normal civilian use increased supplies of aluminum and steel.

Consumer installment credit amounted to $13,149,000,000 at the end of March. This was only $173,000,000 higher than the level of March, 1951.

Authorities generally agreed that the effects of the board's action would be determined largely by consumer reaction—whether easier buying terms would be needed to spur sales, and how great a change might be needed. They said the public was likely to find itself in a "buyers' market" where consumer reaction would have a big influence on credit terms.

# NATION-WIDE SURVEY MADE OF PUBLIC HOUSING TO SENATE BANKING-CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Bessie Lampkin Date 3-3-52

## Observers State Low Cost Construction Of Highest Order and Healthfulness

Headquarters Ohio

## LARGE PORTION OF CITIZENS BUY HOMES

P. 2

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — An extensive report on the progress of the public housing program was recently presented to the senate banking and currency committee. The report was based upon a nation wide survey made in 20 cities by members of the committee staff.

The observers discovered that the low rent public projects are well constructed and designed for clean and healthful living, as well as long wear.

They added that the attractiveness o fthe interior is reduced by the lack of closet doors, title baths, ornamental hardware, kitchen cabinets and such facilities that might add to the beauty of the buildings.

The site planning is above the average, although there are invariably too many units per acre where these projects are built on slum sites.

The report also cited evidence of racial friction (especially in the northern cities) which has hindered the progress of the public housing planners.

The fear that low-rent housing would change the racial character of the neighborhood has often resulted in the rejection of sites or in long delays.

Housing authorities in various cities were somewhat reluctant to discuss what they considered a delicate subject, according to the report, but they did admit that no attempt was being made to the report, but they did admit that no attempt was being made to change any racial patterns in the neighborhoods.

The authorities implied that "enlightened" leaders among the minority groups and other civic groups and other civic groups were more anxious to provide the basis for decent and respectable living in a way which is acceptable living in a way which is acceptable in the community than they are in causing social friction and negative action.

Since the beginning of the program authorized by Congress in 1949, a total of 1125 communities have applied for federal aid to build more than 500,000 public housing units for low-income families, but construction has been started on only 105,000 units, and only 13,500 have been completed, according to the report.

One of the most distressing problems confronting the housing authorities is that of the over income tenants.

The present regulations provide maxium income requirements for admission to be only $2,200 for two person families; $2,400 for three or four person families and $2,600 for five or more person families.

The committee staff found in one city 55 percent of the white over-income tenants and 49 percent of the Negroes have purchased their own homes. In another they saw a cooperative of some 80 single family dwellings, insured and assured by the FHA, made up completely of over-income tenants.

The public housing program which has been the "whipping boy" for private building industry since its creation, got another setback this year when the house of representatives slashed the 75,000 unit program proposed by the President, down to 5,000 units. The senate is expected to restore the program to at least 50,000 for the 1953 fiscal year. This is a big reduction for the 135,000 annually provided under the Public Housing Act of 1949.

Cities includede in this survey were Boston and Worcester, Mass.; Manchester and Portsmouth, N. H., New York, Philadelphia. Cleveland and Cincinnati. Ohio; Louisville, Ky., New Albany and Indianapolis, Ind.; Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., El Paso, Texas, Norfolk, Va. and Little Rock.

# Welfare Case To Be Aired Before Fulton Officials

The Atlanta Business League met Friday and appointed a committee to call upon officials of the Fulton County Department of Public Welfare to discuss its findings in connection with a family of seven dropped from the relief rolls and evicted from a public housing project.

J. L. Wolfe, president of ALB, will head the committee and serve as official spokesman for the group.

**DISCUSSED FINDINGS**

The league, in a special meeting, discussed the findings of the Relief Committee. It adopted the report and made the following statement:

The Atlanta Business League believes, according to medical records signed by physicians in official capacities, that the family is deserving of consideration by the Welfare Department.

The league, with the support of other Atlanta citizens, is undertaking to help support this family for 60 days. It estimates the cost will be $500. The sum will be used to pay the back rent $74.77) buy food and clothing and pay laundry and other incidental expenses.

**WILL ACCEPT CONTRIBUTIONS**

President Wolfe said the league will accept public and private contributions and clothings at his office, 218 1-2 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Clothings and any other contributions may also be directed to the above address.

**CANNOT SUPPORT FAMILY**

The league, after reviewing the record of the evicted Curtis Cloud family, stated:

"Although the mother may be able to do some light work, she could not earn enough money in the City of Atlanta to support the large family and unemployable husband.

"The league feels that there is a need of the Welfare Department and low-rent public housing authorities to work together in closer cooperation, as indication of one's income is expected from the housing authority by law."

Mrs. Lillie Mae Baugh solicited white and colored friends to the extent of $22 with which she bought food for the evicted family, the World learned yesterday.

# Negro Housing Problem Still Exists--Hammer

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON

The Metropolitan Planning Commission, in an announcement ess dramatic than its recent decision to abandon a proposal to eliminate the Auburn Avenue business district, revealed yesterday that its recommendation of so-called "Negro expansion areas" in its land use report will not be included in its final report to be submitted to local governments.

Philip Hammer, director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, made the statement in an interview with the Daily World.

He emphasized with clarity the position of the metropolitan planners in a 179-world statement endorsed unanimously by members of the 10man Commission, excluding its four ex-officio members from Atlanta, Decatur, Fulton County and DeKalb County.

Hammer said the planning body will continue reviewing the overall regional land use report, "Up Ahead," in relation to the public expressions voiced by citizens of Metropolitan Atlanta during the two weeks of hearings at the Municipal Auditorium.

He said the Commission is in agreement with a general policy of deleting all statements in the report which designate "Negro expansion areas."

"Perhaps it was a mistake to make such designations in the report," Hammer said, "because it is apparent that both Negroes and whites are opposed to these designations."

He said the Commission, in pointing up such areas tagged for Negro housing use, was attempting to get some land which could only be used by Negroes.

"It is pretty clear that such an approach to the problem was not proper," Hammer said but hastily added that "the problem of finding land anywhere for Negroes still exists."

He said the Commission, in giving up its position on the "Negro expansion areas," makes the following statement:

"In its tentative land use report the Metropolitan Planning Commission suggested the possible development of several so-called 'Negro expansion areas' in outlying suburbs. The desired purpose of these areas would be to relieve congestion and over-crowding in existing downtown sections as the population continues to expand.

"At the recent public hearings this tentative proposal was strongly opposed. There was general opposition to the overall idea. There was also specific opposition to one suggested area location in the general vicinity between Utoy Creek and Gordon Road in the southwest section of Metropolitan Atlanta.

"The Commission regards the hearings as an essential part of the planning process. It is through these hearings that tentative proposals can be discussed, reviewed and weighed by the public.

"The Commission is still studying the general plan for colored expansion areas, but has not yet reached a conclusion as to its final treatment of the subject.

***RED FEATHER BEDS***

# Steele-Pitts Home Offers Haven to Negro Children

By MARJORY SMITH

Jody has a smile these days that flashes brighter than a neon sign. It flashes almost as often, too, for Jody knows what's ahead.

"Won't nobody come and tell me there's no room for me and I got to go somewhere else," the 8-year-old Negro boy says confidently.

"Why, there's a bed here that belongs to me all by myself. And they promised me, cross their hearts and hope to die, I can stay here until I'm through school and trained to work."

Jody's new sense of security is more precious and important than that "bed that belongs to me all by myself" at Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, officials of that Red Feather agency think.

Workers try to give security to the homeless, often neglected and even starving Negro children who come to Carrie Steele-Pitts by way of the juvenile court and routes that bewilder and frighten a child.

Jody was bewildered and frightened six months ago. His mother died, and his father didn't want to be "tied down." The father disappeared. Jody was shuttled around among his unwilling neighbors.

One day police found Jody walking down Decatur Street with a note pinned to his ragged shirt: "Somebody take this kid; we can't keep him no longer."

The Carrie Steele-Pitts Home, established in 1889 and supported by Community Chest gifts, provides permanent care for youngsters like Jody. In the rambling old building and wide back yard at 300 Roy St., S. W., boys and girls learn how to be happy again. At the same time, they are taught their responsibilities and are trained to make for themselves a useful niche in the society waiting for them when they grow up.

The dollars Atlantans contribute annually to the Community Chest are "stretched and stretched" at the home. Chest officials marvel at the bargaining abilities of Mrs. M. M. Yates, home manager.

Somehow Mrs. Yates feeds 70-odd youngsters three meals a day on an average of 56 cents per child. Somehow she sends them off to school in clean, warm clothes, and produces from a miraculous closet the school supplies they need.

"And somehow," she twinkles, "I know Atlantans are going to be generous again this year so Carrie Steele-Pitts Home can keep on taking care of our children. More than ever this year we need those Red Feather dollars!"

# Some Carver Housing Units To Open Dec. 1

Some 300 units of the new low-rent Negro housing project on South Pryor Rd. will be ready for occupancy around Dec. 1, it was announced here Tuesday.

M. B. Satterfield, Atlanta Housing Authority director, said that plans now call for opening about one-third of the units then. The other units will be completed and ready for renting in January, he stated.

Known as the Carver Community, the entire project will consist of 990 units and will be rented to low-income groups. Satterfield said that no established rent rate will be made. Apartments will rent in proportion to a family's income, he disclosed.

He said that the income limit for a family of two is $2,200 per year.

The apartments will range in size from one to five-bedroom units, with each dwelling having a separate entrance.

Constructed at a cost of some $9,500,000, it is the sixth such project for Negroes here. He said another project consisting of 1,000 units is planned on Sweat Rd., N. W., and one consisting of some 500 units is planned in West End.

Included in the Carver Community will be the new Slater Elementary School built jointly by the city and Fulton County on land furnished by the Authority.

# Court Asked To Dismiss Lawsuit Against Atlanta

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

The City of Atlanta and the Atlanta Housing Authority have asked the Fulton County Superior Court to dismiss a civil suit which demands a permanent injunction against the proposed McDaniel Street urban redevolopment project.

Attorneys for the defendants charged that a petition filed by Sam S. Johnson, white, "...does not set forth any cause of action at law or any grounds for relief in equity against" the City of Atlanta.

Johnson filed the petition on September 5. He asked Superior Court Judge Virlyn B. Moore to declare the Georgia Urban Redevelopment law illegal and unconstitutional.

At that time Judge Moore issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting Atlanta from appropiating $2,500 for carrying out the project.

In the answer and demurrer filed with the court on September 29, the city asked that the petition be "dismissed and all relief prayed for therein be denied."

The proposed McDaniel Street project will include 139 acres of so-called blighted property. The city proposed to redevelop this area for sale to private industry.

Judge Virlyn B. Moore did not rule on the petition immediately.

Johnson had charged that the Georgia Urban Redevelopment law and the proposed McDaniel Street redevelopment are illgal because of the following reasons:

1. Persons would be deprived of property without due process of law.

2. The Georgia state constitution is violated in that private property would be taken and converted back to private use.

3. It violates the Georgia State constitution which specifies that "The General Assembly will not by voting a resolution or order, grant any donation or gratuity or favor to any person, corporation or association.

# Hundreds Receive Cheer Fund Gifts

**Hundreds of needy Atlantans crammed into the Butler Street YMCA yesterday to receive brimming baskets from the Atlanta Daily World Christmas Cheer Fund.**

Officials of the fund will issue a statement tomorrow on the number of baskets distributed. More than 300 persons received Christmas groceries.

At the same time, Robert E. Johnson, 1953 chairman of the fund, said he was gratified by public response to the appeal which exceeded the 1951 total.

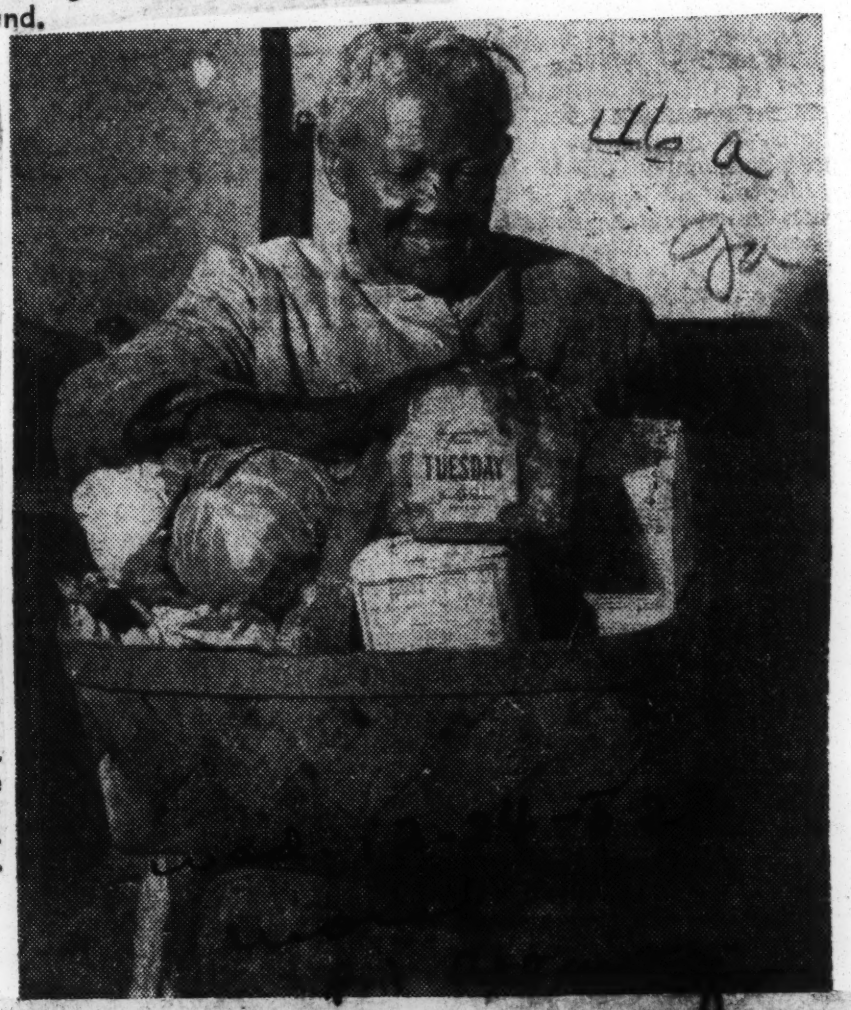
As of yesterday, $1,587 had been contributed to the fund.

Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., treasurer, and a hosts of workers distributed the baskets from 2 to 5 p. m. A large and orderly crowd serpentined out of the new boys' building down Butler street.

Every person in the long line received a basket. Toys were also distributed to mothers with large families.

Sunshine Department store, 795 Marietta St., contributed the toys.

Assisting Mrs. Scott in distributing the Cheer Fund baskets were Lerone Bennett, Jr., Clinton Bronner, Ed Jones, Stanley Scott, J. D. Winston and four YMCA youngsters.




**HAPPY OVER CHEER FUND BASKET** — Mrs. Emma Robinson beams happily after receiving one of the hundreds of Cheer Fund baskets given away Tuesday. Mrs. Robinson, who lives at 610 Simpson Street, is 102 years of age. — (Perry Photo)

**CHARLES SHIELDS** — Blinded thirteen years ago by a shotgun blast has continued with the work of repairing automobiles by training his sensitive hands to be his eyes. Mr. Shields can do major repair work on any make or model of car although having only partial use of his left hand. — (Perry Photo)

# Natural Ability Helps Blind Man To Become Top Mechanic

BY HARMON G. PERRY

**Charles Shields has been working with motors twenty-eight of the fifty years of his life, with a natural mechanic aptitude has earned for him the respect and confidence of those who deal with him. But the past thirteen years have meant more to Mr. Shields than being just a doctor of motors; it has meant victory over a handicap.**

Born in Stone Mountain, Ga., and working as a saw and cotton mill employee during his early manhood, Charles Shield came to Atlanta in 1922. Two years later he was working as a mechanic's helper at a local company. He learned fast, and soon afterwards was in business for himself.

It was New Years day, 1939. when the future looked promising, that fate dealt Shields tragic blow. A shotgun blast that missed its target and hit him, caused the loss of sight in both eyes. This was the second serious accident to befall him. He had lost two fingers in a saw mill earlier in life, which gave him only partial use of his left hand.

To many, the loss sight would have spelled the end of a useful and happy life, but to Charles Shields, it only meant the loss of a year to readjust himself and adjust himself to his new condition. Then he began to train his hands to be his eyes, so that he might carry on the work that he loved.

Shield's business, located in his back yard at 444 Tyler St. N. W. has grown to such a volume that he and his assistant find that it is more than they can manage. "The bulk of my business is heavy truck work," says he, "and I actually have more business than I can handle."

Shields has gained hundreds of customers not only for his mechanical know-how, but because of his cheerful attitude and humor.

He explains that, "feeling a machine gives me a better understanding of it, and helps me to find out whats wrong with it.' "I made more mistakes when I could see than I do now." "I know my tools and their sizes without any help, just feel them."

He moves his tall heavy frame about his home and shop unassisted, using only a cane as a guide Willie Cobb, his assistant says, "he must be an alright guy or I wouldn't have been with him these eight years." Mr. Shields, who never finished the first grade in school, enjoys listening to the radio, fishing, and keeping up with the Yankee and Dodgers.

## Mobile overrides protest to Negro housing project

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 19—(AP)—Overriding protests of neighboring white residents, the Mobile Housing Board Saturday continued with plans for a 493-unit Negro low housing project.

The board voted to go ahead after 40 Toulminville residents protested that the Three Mile Creek project would lower their property values.

New housing must be found for 388 families, mostly Negro, to be moved from an 18-block area in North Mobile, Board Chairman Don Barbour said. Their transfer is part of a separate slum clearance and urban development project.

The board voted to proceed with plans to name appraisers in order to buy a 40-acre site for the Three Mile Creek development. It will cost about $5,000,000.

LOW-RENT PUBLIC HOUSING—

# Ensley gets $7 million project

## Federal funds allotted for 700-unit dwellings, will cover 35-acre plot

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News staff writer

A 700-unit, $7,000,000 low-rent public housing development soon will blossom on what is now "the worst slum area in the Birmingham district."

That cheering news was disclosed here today by Birmingham Public Improvements Commissioner James W. Morgan.

**Ensley "blight" will be removed**—Houses such as these, making up "the worst slum area in the Birmingham district," will be torn down as result of an agreement today between the city of Birmingham and the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District. The houses are located in Ensley's Tuxedo Junction. Their removal will pave the way for a new 700-unit public housing development.

The new project, he said, will be in Ensley's Tuxedo Junction, for Negroes. It will cover a 35-acre tract, starting at 21st-st and ending at Avenue J, in Ensley.

"The city and the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District have agreed on the site, and the federal government has appropriated the necessary funds," Commissioner Morgan announced.

Acquisition of land for the development will start within 30 days. "The people will be assured of a fair return for their property," Mr. Morgan said.

* * *

THE FEDERAL-CITY meeting of minds on the Tuxedo Junction site was greeted enthusiastically by Dr. George D. Denison, city-county health officer.

He described the area, which occupies 35 acres of the 85-acre tract known as Census Tract No. 32, as "the worst of all slum areas in the Birmingham district."

Present occuparts of houses in the area are the object of a study now under way to determine what can be done for people displaced by the project.

Commissioner Morgan said the project also calls for repairing and possibly widening the Ensley-av and 19th-st approaches to Ensley.

* * *

"THIS DEVELOPMENT will make the approaches to Ensley harmonious with general conditions, removing this present blight to the Ensley area," Mr. Morgan continued.

Dr. Denison pointed out that residents of Census Tract 32 had an extremely high infant mortality rate, a high tuberculosis rate and a high death rate.

He said more than 50 per cent of the 1619 dwelling units in the 85-acre tract needed major repairs, that 94 per cent of the units had no private baths, 75 per cent had no private flush toilets and that 90 per cent were tenant-occupied.

* * *

HAROLD HARPER, executive director of the HABD, has had a 6-man survey team busy for several days working up figures on actual conditions as to needed repairs and health statistics on homes and residents in the 35-acre tract specifically involved in the low-rent, public housing development itself.

Funds for the Tuxedo Junction project will come from the money allocated by the federal government for 2000 low-rent public housing units. Two 500-unit projects, in adition to the 2000 units, are now being completed—Charles P. Marks Village, just opened, and Joseph H. Loveman Village, nearing completion.

* * *

JOE MEADE, Ensley realtor, who has led the opposition to the Tuxedo Junction housing project, issued this statement on today's announcement:

"It seems to me that it would be a good plan for the Housing Authority to re-examine the area, which was declared a slum area 10 years ago, because in the last five years there have been hundreds of improvements to plumbing and other types of necessary repairs, which have completely changed the bad conditions which existed 10 years ago.

"Also there have been a number of new homes built in the area.

"Health authorities now have the authority to require owners of property to modernize or remove the few sub-standard dwellings that remain in that area."

# Auburn Public Housing Bids Received For August Occupancy

AUBURN, Ala., June 3 — First applications for occupancy of Auburn's first public housing units were received yesterday, according to Harry Wrighton, manager of the Auburn Housing Authority.

The two housing units built with federal assistance are expected to be ready for occupants to move in about Aug. 1. The new housing projects will provide 64 units for colored families and 14 for whites.

Income and need for housing will be used to determine families admitted to the units. Maximum family income allowed persons living in the units is $2,100 plus an allowance of $100 for every child under 18. Rents will be set at approximately 20 per cent of family income. They will run from an $18 minimum up to $40 per month, gas and water included.

Wrighton explained that a family with a large number of members and low income might pay less for a large unit than a smaller family with higher income and small apartment.

Persons living within a 10-mile radius of Auburn, and not in the police jurisdiction of Opelika, are invited to apply for one of the units. The housing authority will inspect homes of applicants to determine greatest need for residence in the two projects. All applicants will be notified by July 10 if they are to secure one of the units.

The 64 colored units on the Loachapoka Road will carry the name of Robert R. Moton Apartments, named for the second president of Tuskegee Institute. East Park Apartments will be the name of the 14 white units. They are adjacent to city property on Dean Roard, which will be East Park when developed.

**HOUSING MANAGERS**—for the two new housing projects recently opened are shown in the foto as they interview application for housing accomodations. John E. Bridges (seated at desk) is manager of the Amelia B. Ives project at 29th and Main streets. Mr. Bridges who is 26 is a graduate of Dunbar high school and a former lieutenant in the army. He has a B. S. degree from Southern university and master's in political science from the University of Illinois. Manager for the Hollinsworth Grove project which opened January 14, is Laybon Jones, (standing in foto) who holds a bachelor degree in business administration from Philander and attended the university of Arkansas during the past year. He was a boatswain's mate first class in the Navy during the war. Mr. Jones opened his office on the 14th. The combined projects will house about 1,200 persons .

PRESS foto by Davy.

## Funds For Housing In Arkansas

WASHINGTON D. C. — The federal government, through the Housing and Home Finance Agency, executed a contract here last Tuesday with the Housing Authority of Little Rock, Ark., for a temporary loan of $1,334,446 and a capital grant of $980,385 to be used in a slum clearance and redevelopment program.

The announcement was made by Housing Administrator Raymond M. Foley.

The location selected for clearance and redevelopment is identified as the Dunbar High School project area is one of five Little Rock localities for which HHFA has advanced funds for preliminary studies looking toward redevelopment.

Under the loan and grant contract the Housing Authority will acquire the land, demolish existing structures and clear the site for redevelopment by private enterprise. The estimated gross project cost is $2,018,824.

# U. S. Backs Project To Provide Housing For Race Families

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The hopes and dreams of the clearance and rebuilding of one of Little Rock's blighted areas came nearer to realization this week when Raymond M. Foley, administrator for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and B. Finley Vinson, executive director of the Little Rock Housing Authority, executed a contract for the use of Federal funds in the Dunbar High School area, an area occupied completely by Negro citizens in the Arkansas city.

The contract authorizes a temporary loan of $1,334,446 and a capital grant of $980,385 with which the city will acquire the land, demolish existing sub-standard buildings and clear the site for redevelopment with public facilities and private housing for Negro families.

**LITTLE ROCK** is the first city in the United States to reach an actual contract-signing stage, without benefit of either state or local funds.

**According to R. Redding Stevenson, chairman of the Housing Authority, much of the credit for this progress is due to the "excellent cooperation" of the local City Council, the school board and particularly the advisory committee of prominent Negro citizens which has worked closely with the authority since the beginning of the program.**

Immediately after the passage of the Housing Act, the chairman of the Little Rock Housing Authority asked Atty. J. R. Booker, past president of the National Bar Association; Isaiah McClinton, moving contractor and civic leader, and Harry Bass, executive director of the Urban League, to meet with the Authority and discuss the plans for a coordinated low-rent housing and urban redevelopment program.

These three original members of the committee selected the Rev. Charles C. Walker, Congregationalist minister, and Charles Bussey, appliance dealer and veterans' leader, to join the group.

* * *

**THE DUNBAR** High School area was selected for redevelopment because it is an area of slums and blight . . . 205 of 240 dwelling units are substandard because of structural and plumbing deficiencies . . . and because space is needed for the expansion of Dunbar High School and for the new construction of a new building for Gibbs Elementary School

**Too, the clearing of substandard housing would provide builders an opportunity to construct privately financed apartments and single family dwelling units available to Negro families and give the city a site for a new Negro community center for which a bond issue has been voted.**

The area consists of ten blocks in the central part of the city and is adjacent to Little Rock's largest Negro school center. Two thousand Negro students attend school at the center.

* * *

**UNDER THE** new plans four of the ten blocks will be cleared of all structures and will be made available to the Little Rock School Board and to the city of Little Rock for the improvement of school facilities and the construction of the new community center.

**The estimated gross cost of completing this project is $2,018,824. The net project cost is estimated at $1,664,763. The latter represents the difference between the cost of acquiring, clearing and preparing the land for redevelopment — the gross cost—and the net return from its sale at fair value for redevelopment.**

**The city will contribute $684,378 in non-cash local grants-in-aid as its share of this deficit while the capital grant cited above will be the Federal Government's share.**

Of the 268 families now living in the area, 105 are eligible for low-rent public housing and will be offered units in one of three public housing projects recently constructed in the city.

There are fifty-seven families who own their homes. They will receive fair market price for their present homes, as will all property owners, and will be given every assistance in finding new homes.

# Norfolk, Detroit Get Housing Aid

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Loans and grants have been approved by the Housing and Home Fianance Agency for slum clearance and redevelopment operation in Norfolk, Va., and Detroit, Mich., according to Administrator Raymond M. Foley.

The Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority received a capital grand of $3,700,473 and a temporary loan of $7,178,290.

Mayor Albert E. Cobo of Detroit has been allocated a temporary loan of $6,686,096 and a capital grand of $4,761,096 to assist the city in clearance and redevelopment of 128.9-acre area identified as the Gratiot Redevelopment Project.

Norfolk contemplates the assembly, clearance and preparation for reuse of about 127 acres in two sections which will involve the demolition of some 2,850 dwelling units.

# Watts' Ray Lundy begins series on area's problems

**(Tribune note: This is the first of a series of 10 articles, stressing problems faced by families in the South Los Angeles area, Watts-Willowbrook, by a resident of the area (Willowbrook). Atty. Rayfield Lundy, who also has his law offices on Watts' 103rd st., is member of the Board of Trustees of the Willowbrook school district, and would appear to have firsthand knowledge of the problems of the people of the district.**

**HOUSING**

**BY ATTY. RAYFIELD LUNDY**

In an effort to let the people and voters of the newly created 55th Assembly district where I am a candidate for the office of assemblyman, know how I understand, and intend to make my stand, on certain issues which should be constantly before legislative members, I am taking the privilege granted me by this newspaper to convey to a prospective constituency where and what I stand for, in this and forthcoming articles.

It is settled, then, that I am a candidate, seeking the office of assemblyman from the 55th district. This first article deals with the subject of HOUSING, a most controversial subject. My survey of the district reveals a great demand and need for better, adequate housing on a reasonably low rental basis. The people of the 55th Assembly district are largely wage earners of the low and middle income bracket. Low rents and better housing facilities are matters of grave concern to them.

Only recently, residents of four large housing developments in this district were of the opinion that because of an existing contract between the City of Los Angeles and the government, new homes would be built and thereby eliminate a long-endured housing problem. However, later developments in the City Council have altered that optimistic view. The Council has voted 13-to-0 to put the matter of housing up to the voters at the coming June 3rd state primary. I offer no quarrel with either side in this councilmanic argument that has produced nothing but a housing quagmire. It is my purpose here to point out the social and economic plight which confronts the future of residents of the assembly district to which I aspire.

I should like to point out here that the Watts-Willowbrook area is the fastest growing community in this vast county. More than 250,000 people reside here. This growth has been made without the aid of real estate and other property booms. People have gravitated here, in many instances because they had no other place to go. For years, oldtime residents sought ways and means of remedy the situation and making provisions to accommodate new residents, but truck gardens, small farms, nurseries and other business ventures soon gave way to this growth. The city and county housing authorities under joint contracts with federal housing authorities condemned large sections of the area and began work on several housing units which would have greatly alleviated an acute housing shortage. Units under construction, but on which work has been stopped, include the Jordan-Downs project on 103rd street, Imperial Courts on Imperial highway at Alameda street and a new project, the land for which has been cleared of former homes, between Central and Compton, and 114th street and Imperial.

**It is, and will continue to be, my dedicated program to fight energetically against those predatory powers who find time and money to vigorously oppose the people and their programs for adequate low-cost rental projects, especially in the low-income bracket area, are large real estate interests.**

I want to make a pledge here, and now that, if elected to the legislature from the 55th district, I will lead the fight to enact proper legislation to insure better housing conditions and other basic social and economic changes which are critically needed for the wellbeing of the citizenry wherever in the state. It is my firm belief, that an elected official owes a duty to the people whom he has been elected to represent, regardless of other political factors. (Note: Article No. 2 will be on TRANSPORTATION).

# Naacp for housing proposition

A "Yes" vote on Proposition "B" for federally-financed ow-rent housing was strongly urged this week by Woodrow Redo, chairman of the housing committee, Los Angeles branch Naacp.

"The false and misleading propaganda widely distributed by real estate interests has confused many people in Los Angeles, and throughout our community on the housing issue," Redo said.

"Negroes and members of other minority groups have a real stake in the outcome of this issue," he continued. "For one thing, there is absolutely no segregation in the federally-sponsored housing projects.

"For another, residents for the projects are selected strictly on the basis of financial need and similar considerations. These homes are designed for people with low incomes, and these are the people who will live in them. This is the truth of the situation, and any other statements about favoritism, etc. are totally false.

"Nor is it true that these projects will increase taxes for other citizens of Los Angeles. The opposite is true, and the facts prove this," the Naacp officer said.

"The Housing Committee of the Naacp, after careful consideration of all the issues involved, is wholeheartedly endorsing Proposition "B" and see to it that every voter among your friends also votes "Yes" on Proposition "B," and see to it that every voter among your friends also votes "Yes" on June 3," he concluded.

# See Political Run-Around In Bigsby Slough Project

LOS ANGELES—The proposed $800,000 Bigsby Slough Clearance project appeared no closer to becoming a reality this week than it did a year ago when parents in the area sought city, county and state aid in converting the "death trap" into a recreation park.

The "hot potato" issue has been tossed around for months between the County Board of Supervisors, the City Council, and Eimco Corporation and Brown-Bevis Company, both private concerns.

**SEVEN CHILDREN** lost their lives in the slough area during a three-month period from June until August of last year. Six of these were Negroes.

**Last week, in view of this fact, Edmund (Pat) Brown, State Attorney General, sought a court injunction against the combined owners of the slough property, to enjoin them from maintaining the "hazardous" condition" in the San Pedro area.**

Superior Court was petitioned to investigate the slough and require the firms to erect fencing or other safeguards for the protection of more than 2,000 children in two housing projects adjacent to the slough area.

* * *

**COUNTY AND CITY** authorities obtained a police guard for their portion of the property immediately following the drowning of four children there last Sept. 8.

James Ward Jr., 11; William Ward, 8; Clinton Thompson Jr., 10; and Clyde Holmes, 9; lost their lives in this tragic mishap.

A civil suit for $200,000 damages was filed against the owners by the Ward children's father several weeks ago.

# Judge Rules Out Racial Bans In California Public Housing Projects

**SAN FRANCISCO — Judge Melvyne Cronin of Superior court last week upheld a petition filed by the NAACP on behalf of Negro families who had been denied admission to public low-rent housing developments in San Francisco.**

The suit, filed early last month, charged that the San Francisco Housing Authority, in refusing to admit Negroes to any but one of its housing projects, solely on the basis of color, has deprived Negro applicants of equality of opportunity for housing in the area. This is in violation of the Constitution of the Uniuted States and the state of Calfornia, the suit stated.

In handing down his decision last Wednesday, Judge Cronin declared the segregation unlawful and said that the housing authority may not refuse to admit Negro families to the projects on the basis of race.

Attorneys representing the NAACP in the case were Terry Francois of San Francisco, Loren Miller of Los Angeles and Nathaniel Colley of Sacramento.

The San Francisco Authority had clung doggedly to its segregation policy although it has been under fire since 1943. It has one project for Negroes, another for Chinese and six others for whites.

## Integrated Housing Works In Sacramento

ASILOMAR, Calif.—Sacramento's nine month's experience with non-segregated public housing has proven successful, the sixth annual California Conference on Civic Unity was told here by Atty. Nathan Colley of that city.

# Negro Housing Project Assailed by Federation Of Civic Associations

A plan to provide low-rent housing for Negroes east of the Anacostia River was vigorously protested last night by the Federation of Civic Associations.

The Federation approved a resolution that described the project of the National Capital Housing Authority as a "means of building up Negro ghettos."

The Federation also heard a detailed report by Dr. Ellis O. Knox, Education Committee chairman, listing "inadequacies, inequalities and incongruities" in the District school system.

The report gave figures for all school categories with respect to pupil-teacher ratios in white and colored schoodls. It also listed comparative figures on administrative officers and buildings. Included in the report were these totals: 46,109 white students with 1,851 teachers, and 50,763 colored students with 1,608 teachers.

These figures, and others he listed, Dr. Knox declared, demonstrated "the dual-standard operation" of the Board of Education.

The Federation approved four recommendations made by Dr. Knox. They are:

To set up an education action committee; to petition that Dr. Phillip T. Johnson be reappointed to the Board of Education when his present term expires; to determine whether the Board of Education legally should have another member; and to appoint Dr. Knox the Federation's official representative to a local branch of the American Friends Service Committee.

An expression of thanks was voted by the Federation to the Senate group conducting hearings on crime in the District.

But the crime subcommittee's chairman, Senator Neely, Democrat, of West Virginia was asked at the same time to look into "the mores of the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. . . ."

The resolution to be forwarded to Senator Neely referred to "the exhibition of pompous arrogance" by an assistant United States Attorney toward the Senate committee on January 21 during a hearing.

The only assistant United States Attorney to appear at the hearings that day was Charles B. Murray.

John B. Duncan, president of the Federation, conducted the meeting in the board room of the District Building.

# 70,000 Units Cut Off Truman's Suggestion

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives last week slashed public housing construction from the 75,000 dwelling units recommended by President Truman to a mere 5,000 units.

Voting 192 to 168, the legislators lopped off $2 1-2 million from the budget for Administrator Raymond Foley's office, a 41 per cent cut.

The 192 votes against included 55 Democrats, all from the South which has 60 per cent of the public housing programs. One-hundred and thirty seven Republicans voted against the full recommendation.

The action is interpreted in some circles as a move to deprive Negroes of the benefits.

For Negroes alone, the permanent pre-war public housing program has meant:

1. **46,500 homes in public low rent housing projects.**
2. **$25,000,000 in wages to building construction workers.**
3. **5,000 men and women employed in housing administration, management and maintenance.**
4. **Community buildings, health centers and recreational facilities.**

Local housing authorities in cities all over the country were set to start 200,000 dwelling units, it was reported. Confronted with the Korean emergency, the President recommended a minimum of 75,000 units. This would have meant some 30,000 new homes for over 100,000 Negroes.

The 75,000 units were regarded as the only hope to take care of low-income families displaced by slum clearance programs in some 238 cities.

A mere 5,000 public housing units will mean slum clearance and private redevelopment will virtually stop in cities like Chicago, Atlanta, New York, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Memphis, Detroit, San Francisco and Birmingham.

The Senate has yet to act upon the appropriation measures and many rectify the action of the house. Supporters of increased public housing contend the present cuts will retard, if not stop, progress in expanding housing opportunities of racial minorities.

# Lack of Land For Housing of Negroes Cited

## Council Gets Report On Substandard Montgomery Homes

Substandard Negro housing in Montgomery County is due chiefly to the lack of land for Negro building rather than to economic conditions, according to the County Public Housing Authority.

The conclusion was drawn in an 18-month progress report submitted to the county council yesterday.

The authority in a three-point program recommended:

1. No program of low-rent public housing be undertaken at this time.

2. Housing development undertaken by private enterprise, with the county assisting financially in the acquisition of suitable land.

3. Adoption of a County Housing Code to eliminate present substandard housing and prevent its future appearance.

**Expansion Barriers Cited.**

The unavailability of land for Negro housing is best illustrated, the report said, in Rockville, Linden and Kengar. All are surrounded by white residential or commercial areas, with little opportunity to expand.

The authority's recommendations followed a survey made in 18 areas which contain the highest concentration of substandard housing. The home-to-home canvass covered 942 dwelling units in these areas.

The survey showed 79.7 per cent of the units were occupied by colored persons. Of the units, 84.2 per cent were substandard. The report disclosed 717 units had no inside toilets; 749 lacked installed tubs; 652 had no kitchen sinks, and 640 were without running water.

The report indicated that of all 942 units, 45 per cent of the family incomes were $3,000 or more annually. Twenty per cent had incomes of less than $2,000.

Of the 793 substandard homes, 40 per cent of the families had incomes of $3,000 or more.

**County-Wide Need.**

The need for low-rent housing is scattered throughout the county, the report said. It added that the existing need would support only a very limited program. These facts would make the cost per unit "so high as to threaten the soundness or practicability of the program," it concluded.

The survey showed that of 573 Negro families occupying substandard houses, nearly two-thirds are owner-occupants, and would probably not apply for low-rent housing.

The authority said a survey made of low-income employes at the Bethesda Naval Hospital and the National Institutes of Health indicated if present Federal agencies in the county expand:

1. Lower income white families will seek low-cost homes for rental or purchase in the upper county.

2. Colored employes will move into already over-crowded areas such as Rockville or continue to live outside the county.

**Rockville "Ghetto" Cited.**

The report said there was almost no private building for colored persons to rent or to buy.

Rockville, the report noted, has one of the most overcrowded colored areas in the county. Of 264 substanard units in the city, 242 are occupied by colored persons.

"In effect, this area has become a sort of 'ghetto' for colored people," the report said.

The report was presented to the Council by Mrs. Helen Derryberry and George T. Johnson, members of the housing authority.

# Racism Balking Public Housing

## Not Only Delays US Plans; Ups Costs

WASHINGTON

Resistance to the introduction of colored and other minority racial groups into new neighborhoods is hampering plans for public housing throughout the country, according to Joseph P. McMurray, director of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee staff.

Describing housing already under way as "high cost," because the projects usually are located in central areas of the cities where land is most expensive, he said this is one of the most troublesome problems confronting local housing authorities.

Citing his report based of a review of public housing in 19 cities he said that ½ QmJS—tempts are made to avoid such high land costs by locating sites away from the center of the cities, resistance is met on the part of neighborhood groups."

He added:

**Resist 'Radical' Change**

"The chief opposition seems to arise and this was true especially in the northern cities—from what the people in the neighborhood to be selected believe would be a change in the racial characte of a neighborhood."

"The housing authorities we FUND, WERE NOT ATTEMP make any radical change in neighborhood patterns and were attempting in a realistic way to meet their prime responsibility of providing decent housing and respectable neighbo hoods for those for whom they had to provide the housing."

"While somewhat reluctant to discuss what they felt was a deli cate subject," he said, housing authority officials implied that "enlightened minority groups leaders" were interested in decent housing not in causing social friction and negative action."

# Colored-Occupied Dwellings In 209 Cities Totals 45 Percent

## New York, Chicago, Philadelphia And Baltimore Among The Big 10

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The 1950 Census of Housing report shows that 209 cities with a population of more than 50,000 have over a million and a half homes.

Of the 1,639,272, the above figures represent 5 per cent of all colored-occupied dwellings in the U.S.

The 10 cities with the highest number of such dwelling units, among 209 selected cities, are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, Los Angeles, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis and Memphis.

**Dwelling Units Vary**

The report, released Wednesday by Roy V. Peel, director of the Census Bureau, shows that the proportion of dwelling units occupied by colored varied from less than 1 per cent to 45 per cent.

In 138 cities, the proportion of dwelling units occupied by nonwhite persons was less than 10 per cent. But in the southern cities of Charleston, S.C.; Macon, Ga., and Winston-Salem, N.C., more than two-fifths of the occupied dwelling units were occupied by nonwhite persons.

The distribution of the 209 cities by percentage of dwelling units occupied by non-white persons is as follows:

Less than 10 per cent, 138 cities; 10 to 19 per cent, thirty-two cities; 20 to 29 per cent, nineteen cities; 30 to 39 per cent, seventeen cities, and 40 to 46 per cent, three.

**Charleston Has 8,965**

Charleston has 8,965 dwellings occupied by nonwhites, representing 44.6 per cent of all occupied dwelling units in that city. Macon has 8,320, representing 40.1 per cent, and Winston-Salem has 10,008, representing 41.1 per cent.

Although New York City has 196,326 dwellings occupied by nonwhites, that number represents only 8.3 per cent of all occupied dwellings in that city. Chicago has 131,416 representing 12.1 per cent; Philadelphia, 100,685, representing 17.2 per cent.

**D.C. Has 62,531**

Nonwhite-occupied dwellings in other cities and their percentage of the total follows:

Detroit, 64,434, representing 12.6 per cent; Washington, D.C., 62,-531, representing 27.9 per cent; Los Angeles, 55,766, representing 8.4 per cent; Baltimore, 52,176, representing 19.4 per cent; New Orleans, 49,655, representing 29.9 per cent;

Cleveland, 34,912, representing 13.1 per cent; Kansas City, Mo., 17,735, representing 12 per cent; Atlanta, 30,688, representing 33.1 per cent; Norfolk, Va., 16,374, representing 30.3 per cent, and Memphis, 39,181, representing 34.6 per cent.

# HOME CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IS PLANNED

WASHINGTON. D. C.—Processes, costs, and recommendations for improvements in the financing of the construction of homes in the Pacific Northwest are reported in "Financing House Construction in the Northwest," a housing research paper sponsored by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Prepared by the College of Business Administration, University of Washington, the report is part of the HHFA research program directed at a reduction of housing costs, and at facilitating the production of housing for defense. The pamphlet, published by the U. S. Government Printing Office, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. for thirty cents. Similar studies on construction financing in the Midwest are being sponsored by the HHFA at the University of Indiana, one study dealing with conventional construction and the other with prefabricated construction.

"The financing of home construction is a field of activity in which little research has done and no adequate body of published knowledge developed," Joseph H. Orendorff, Acting Director of Housing Research, said. "This knowledge is essential as a basis for improving the lending process, and it serves as valuable background material during a defense period, since it furnishes all those interested in providing housing needed in a defense area with a basis for comparing current construction financing with pre-emergency practices. . ."

In this first study of construction financing, the research was conducted in the cities of Seattle and Spokane, Washington; Portland, Oregon, and Boise, Idaho. The data used, gathered in the summer of 1950, concern loans which reflect financing practices prior to the Korean outbreak.

The study discloses that, exclusive of the cost of land and the builder"s profit, the construction loans averaged 77 per cent of the construction costs, with builders investment averaging 23 per cent. However, construction loans made with FHA or VA commitments to insure required builder's investment of only 20 per cent, as compared with builder's investment of 32 per cent where conventional financing was used.

Established lending institutions provided most of the construction loans. the study reports. The common charge was 5 per cent annual interest and a 1 per cent flat service charge. The average term of loans was for 6 months.

Construction loans are ordinarily short-term loans which provide working capital for building; such loans are liquidated by payment or refinancing from proceeds of the permanent mortgage upon completion or sale of the house. Although some commercial banks in the area studied were reported to make short term loans to builders on a commercial credit basis, the practice appeared to be highly selective and not significant in the total volume of construction credit. The general practice was to require a permanent mortgage on the property prior to construction equal to the amount of the constructional loan. "Interpreted in a broad sense," the report says, "there is not a separate construction loan market, but only a mortgage credit market. . .the demand for mortgage investment, and not construction investment, is controlling."

This situation, the report points out, results in lenders largely selecting the risk upon which loans will be made at the concurrent prevailing rate, rather than increasing the rate proportionally as the risk increased.

"In effect," the study observes, "those builders are ineligible for loans whose plans, specifications and characteristics of the proposed building do not conform to the lender's conception of a standard mortgage risk. This may account for the unwillingness of many lenders to advance construction loans on low-cost, low-priced dwellings, those costing under $7,000. Such dwellings are considered less favorable risks in the mortgage market, even though the mortgage may be fully insured."

This attitude toward low-cost houses may result from two factors, the report says: first, because the costs of making and servicing a smaller mortgage absorb a higher proportion of the return on the mortgage, and second, because the low cost may be achieved by lowering the quality of the structure and accordingly increasing the risks.

In addition to inadequate credit for building low cost housing, builders in the northwest also reported that there was inadequate credit for builders in smaller, outlying areas; and that insufficient credit was available for site improvements However, builders noted that once the loan had been arranged and construction started, there was no shortage of loan funds. Lenders, at the time the data were collected, also reported no shortage of funds, in fact an abundance of available money, but that there was a scarcity of "good" mortgages."

Information on the efficient design and operation of individual household sewage disposal systems is contained in "Septic Tanks—Their Use in Sewage Disposal," a booklet just published by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, it was announced today by Raymond M. Foley, HHFA Administrator.

The publication summarizes one phase of current research undertaken cooperatively by the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the U. S. Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency under HHFA's comprehensive research program. It is available for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Research findings include data on septic tank compartmentation; inlets, outlets, and intercompartment appurtenances; percolation test methods; absorption systems, and soil clogging effects of septic tank effluents.

# Government Cuts Down Payments On Vet Homes

WASHINGTON — The government Monday cut the size of down payments required for the purchase of new homes by veterans and non-veterans.

The Federal Reserve Board announced that beginning Wednesday home buyers can get by with less cash on new houses at all price levels.

For housing priced below $8,000, non-veterans will now have to pay down only five per cent of the purchase prices in cash instead of the 10 per cent formerly required.

Veterans, who receive easier terms on all housing, will not have to put up any cash on the purchase of homes in the lowest price brackets, except to cover settlement costs.

From the $8,000 range upward, the required down payments for non-veterans now rise gradually from 11 per cent of the sales price to 40 per cent down on homes costing over $25,000.

The separate schedule of down payments for veterans ranges from 4.8 per cent of the sales price on a $8,000 housing to 35 per cent on the highest price homes.

Before Monday's revision, a down payment of 10 per cent was necessary for a non-veteran to buy a $6,000 home and the down payments increased with the sale price up to 50 per cent on $25,000 homes.

# Southern Cities Among Those With High Non-White Residency

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —The ten cities in this country with the highest number of non-white-occupied dwelling units, among 209 selected cities, are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, Los Angeles, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis and Memphis, according to data from the 1950 Census of Housing.

The report, released last Wednesday by Roy V. Peel, director of the Census Bureau, shows that the proportion of dwelling units occupied by nonwhites varied from less than 1 per cent to 45 per cent.

The 209 largest cities in the United States, each of which has a population of 50,000 or more, have a total of 1,639,272 nonwhite-occupied dwelling units. This figure represents about 45.2 per cent all nonwhite-occupied dwelling units in the United States and about 68.9 per cent of all non-white occupied dwelling units in urban areas, Joseph R. Houchins, a specialist in Negro statistis in the Census Bureau said.

In 138 cities, the proportion of dwelling units occupied by nonwhite persons was less than 10 per cent. But in the southern cities of Charleston, South Carolina, Macon, Georgia and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, more than two-fifths of the occupied dwelling units were occupied by nonwhite persons.

The distribution of the 209 cities by percentage of dwelling units occupied by nonwhite persons is as follows:

Less than 10 per cent, 138 cities; 10 to 19 per cent, thirty-two cities; 20 to 29 per cent, nineteen cities; 30 to 39 per cent, seventeen cities, and 40 to 46 per cent, three.

Charleston, South Carolina, has 8,965 dwelling occupied by nonwhites, represeting 44.6 per cent of all occupied dwelling units in that city. Macon, Georgia, has 8,320 dwellings occupied by nonwhites, representing 40.1 per cent, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina has 10,008 dwellings occupied by nonwhites, representing 41.1 per cent

Although New York City has 296,326 dwellings occupied by non whites, that number represents only 8.3 per cent of all occupied dwellings in that city. Chicago has 131,416 dwellings occupied by nonwhites. representing 12.1 per cent. Philadelphia has 100,685 dwellings occupied by nonwhites, representing 17.2 per cent.

Nonwhite-occupied dwellings in other cities and their percentage of the total follows:

Detroit, 64,434, representing 12.6 per cent; Washington, D. C. 62,531, representing 27.9 per cent; Los Angeles 55,766, represetng 8.4 per cent; Baltimore, 52,176 representing 19.4 per cent; New Orleans 49,655 representing 29.9 per cent; St. Louis 40.134 representing 15.5 per cent; Cleveland, 34,912, representing 13.1 per cent; Kansas City, Mo, 17,735, representing 12 per cent; Atlanta 30,688 representing 33.1 per cent; Norfolk, Virginia 16,374, representing 30.3 per cent and Memphis 39,181, representing 34.6 per cent.

# Slum Clearance Throughout Country Facing Stoppage

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Through a coalition of the real estate interests and their congressional spokesmen with the anti - civil rights alliance, the House of Representatives last week gutted the national slum clearance program and hamstrung the administrator's office.

By a vote of 192 to 168, the House slashed the public housing construction from the 75,000 units recommended by President Truman to a mere 5,000 units. In addition, the congressmen lopped of $2½ million from the budget leys office, a 41 per cent cut.

**HARDEST HIT** by the slash, should the Senate concur in the

See Editorial, Page 14

House action, will be the South which has 60 per cent of the public housing program, which would have meant from 25,000 to 30,000 new homes for over 100,000 low-income Negroes.

The 192 votes against housing included 55 Democrats, all from the South, and 137 Republicans.

**LOCAL HOUSING** authorities of Administrator Raymond Foties in cities all over the country were set to start 200,000 dwelling units, when the President, confronted by the Korean emergency recommended a minimum of 75,000 units.

These 75,000 public housing dwellings would have been less than 10 per cent of this year's total housing production goal of 800,000 units, and would have taken care of but a small fraction of the housing needs of the 27 per cent of all families and 60 per cent of Negro families with incomes under $2,000.

**A MERE 5,000** public housing units will mean slum clearance in some 237 cities, will virtually stop in cities like Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Greensboro, Charlotte, Wilmington, Durham, Charleston, Louisville, Lexington, Alexandria, and Danville, where operations are already underway.

The effect of the 41 per cent cut in the budget of the Administrator of the Housing and Finance Agency is less but equally important. For Negroes, the activities of this office have meant:

Assembly and publication of the facts about the unmet housing needs among minorities; the presentation of the Negro as a sound credit risk in home finance; the stimulation and assistance in the expansion of private housing, financing and production available to racial minorities, and afforded leadership in the chartering of federal savings and loan associations among Negroes and the encouragement of mortgage investments by Negro-owned banks and insurance companies.

**IN ADDITION**, the administrator's office has recognized the need for increased living space and decent housing accommodations for Negroes displaced by slum clearance; stimulated the production of more privately - financed housing available to Negroes within the past few years than in the history of the FHA program.

The administrator's office has fostered procedures [illegible] assured increased housing and employment of Negro [illegible] ers; student dormitories and college research programs have been financed by funds under the administrator's direct control.

**SHOULD THE TWO** cuts made by the House stand, they will serve to retard, if not stop, progress in expanding the housing opportunities of racial minorities within all levels of income and all types of housing accommodations.

The Senate has yet to act upon the appropriation measures and may rectify the action of the House.

It is urged that voices from back home demand of the Senators the approval of construction of 75,000 housing dwelling in the coming year, and a restoration of the $2½ million cut from the budget of the HHFA administrator.

# U.S. Standard Of Living Now Best in History

"Most people never had it so good."

That is what the U. S. News and World Report, a conservative publication circulated widely among businessmen, told its readers in the April 11 issue.

### Living Standard High

In reporting facts which often are ignored by politicians who argue that America has become, or is headed towards, a socialistic state, the U. S. News and World Report says:

"American families, at this time, are enjoying the highest standard of living in history. They are eating better, wearing better clothes, using more labor-saving gadgets, and buying more services than ever before.

"Spectacular improvements in living conditions are reflected in government reports that measure the physical volume of goods and services bought by consumers. Life in the U. S., viewed when a rising standard of living threatens to level out, looks like this:

"The typical consumer now is living 37 percent better than in 1929. The average individual, in other words, has been buying and using that much more goods and services than the typical consumer did in 1929—a year long remembered for easy spending and high living."

The magazine pointed out that the "typical U. S. family" is eating 12 percent better than it did in 1939, and is enjoying more and better clothing.

### Services Used Freely

Since 1945, it stated, "U. S. families have splurged heavily on automobiles, television sets, refrigerators, freezers, and dozens of other durable products that mean easier living. For the 6 years since 1945, purchases of these things for each person have averaged 31 percent over 1929—in physical volume.

"Medical services, dry cleaning, haircuts and permanents, many other services are used more freely. Altogether, the average individual has been buying 28 percent more of these than in 1929.

"Personal saving — including money invested in new homes—also has risen. New miracle drugs that help to keep the family alive and healthy are making contributions that are not fully measured by statistics. Improvements in many products, such as cars, are not taken fully into account."

"In spite of war, taxes, prices, American living standards are better than ever. The average family is able to dress better, eat better, buy more, and save more.

# DOWN PAYMENT CUTS FOR ALL NEW HOUSES MAY NOT HELP MUCH

## Banks, Not Government, Set Minimums, Say Builders —Credit Is Tight

## REGULATION X IS RELAXED

### Reductions Biggest In Low And High Price Fields — $12,000 To $18,000 Bracket Almost Unchanged By Order

(Table on Page Three)

By RICHARD E. MOONEY
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 9. — The Government Monday lowered down payment requirements on all new homes, effective Wednesday, in a move which gives the biggest break to persons looking for houses in the lowest and highest price ranges.

Builders and realtors across the country warned immediately, however, that there would be little or no change in the housing market. A Detroit builder of low-priced homes said that "banks, not the Government" set down payment minimums and that credit is tight.

### Same Due For Farmers

The Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Federal Reserve Board relaxed Regulation X as it applied to all types of residential housing from one-family houses to apartment units. The Farmers Home Administration will take similar action on farm housing.

The smallest cuts in down payments were made on homes selling in the middle-price field—from $12,000 to $18,000.

Veterans will not be required to make any down payment on homes costing $7,000 or less, while the initial payment for nonveterans in that price range was slashed from 10 to 5 per cent. Down payments on homes costing $25,000 or more were cut from 50 to 40 per cent for nonveterans and from 45 to 35 per cent for veterans.

### For $15,000 Homes

Down payments on $15,000 homes were cut from 28 to 24.7 per cent for nonveterans and from 23 to 17 per cent for veterans. The reductions were on a sliding scale up to $18,000 houses. The down payments on them were cut from 36.7 to 29.7 for nonveterans and from 31.7 to 28.6 per cent for veterans.

Officials emphasized reduction of the down payments would not make it any easier to get bank loans for new homes. They said the mortgage market already is tight and that relaxation of controls could put more prospective home-buyers on the market.

The construction industry, which has been demanding removal of all controls, protested the relaxation was "so slight" it would be "of little help to most prospective home buyers." Industry sources said they would continue their fight in Congress against housing "curbs."

### Called 'Good Thing'

Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D., S. C.) of the Senate Banking Committee said, however, that the changes in Regulation X were "in line with what the committee recommended." He called the Government's action a "good thing."

The National Association of Home Builders said "the only encouraging thing" was the suspension of down payments on homes costing up to $7,000.

No change was made in credit terms affecting nonresidential building, but the Government said it is considering some modification in that field, too. A 50 per cent cash down payment is now required on all nonresidential building.

There was no change in the time limit set on payment of mortgages. The mortgage must be paid off in 25 years on homes valued at $12,000 or less and in 20 years on higher-priced houses. Veterans may get an extension in hardship cases.

# Atlanta Becomes City Of 450,000 Overnight

Inquirer Dal. 1-26-52

46a

*42d of a Series; Map on Page 12*

By Oliver H. Crawford

*Inquirer Staff Reporter*

P. 1. Philadelphia

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 25

ATLANTA has become a big city within the last couple weeks and there's no telling how far she'll go in her unofficial role as Queen City of the new and prosperous South. New business is blossoming on Peachtree st., and spanking big apartment buildings are rising uptown.

Also new homes are shouldering in among the mansions in the rolling green countryside to the north and everybody is doing just dandy, except maybe Atlanta's Negro citizens crowded into the warrens of Simpson rd., Auburn ave. and McDaniel st.

Scarlett O'Hara would never recognize the place, and if "Doc" Pemberton had ever seen this many people he would never have sold his multi-million dollar soft drink recipe for $1750.

* * *

IT'S odd but true that Atlanta grew more just the other day than at any period in her colorful history. As of Jan. 1, the city limits were extended over a wide section of Fulton County, adding 82 square miles to the city's previous 35 square miles and some 100,000 residents to its official population. Right now it's crowding 450,000 citizens with some 695,000 people in its tri-county area.

That makes Atlanta a big city, and it is expecting to be bigger because industry, notably the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plant, has come along to supplement Atlanta's traditional job of being the shopping and supply center for the Southeastern United States.

It's 471 miles north and west (this city is farther west than Cleveland) from Tampa to Atlanta, which makes that about the distance from summer to winter in this corner of the United States.

It's high here, some 1050 feet above sea level, making this the highest big city in the East and helping to explain why Atlantans shiver in top-coats while Floridians are lolling in the sun of Gulf Coast beaches.

* * *

THIS city is at the southern end of the Appalachian Mountain chain, which runs the length of the East Coast and tapers off here to a finger pointing toward Florida. Atlanta is on that finger, with the valley of the Chattahoochee River behind it and the low, red clay country stretching off to the Atlantic Coast some 250 miles away.

It's one of the few cities in the world built on such a divide (Johannesburg, South Africa, is another one). They say here that you can spill a glass of water on Peachtree st. and the drops on one side will run down to the Gulf of Mexico, and the drops on the other side to the Atlantic.

Inq. 1-26-52

This is a strange place for a city, but it explains a lot about Atlanta. It explains why Peachtree st. winds like a tired snake (it follows the ridge line like the old Peachtree Indian trail). It explains why Atlanta is such a business center (people were still hustling in this mountain air when the people in the hot valleys were gasping for breath). It explains why Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman had such a time getting into the city (the place is a natural fortification with nowhere to charge but up).

And maybe it explains why every other person you meet here is a transplanted Northerner, or descendant of one, and why this Yankee-Dixie combination works like an evenly matched team in building a greater city.

Inquirer

THE other big factor in Atlanta's geography is that there's a pass through the mountains between here and Chattanooga, so that traffic between this section and Chicago-way tends to funnel through here. The next comparable pass through this mountain chain is between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The place wasn't much at the beginning. A fellow named Hardy Ivy (obviously named by a pre-movie press agent) had a farm here, but an engineer named Stephen Harriman Long really started things when he drove a stake here to designate it as a natural railroad center. That was 1837. Savannah, Augusta and some other Georgia cities were already sizable places, and Atlanta was just a pole in the ground.

It took a while to build the railroad and for a couple of years this was a frontier town, like in the Westerns, with the toughs of Snaketown and Slab Town battling the law-and-order folks. It was called Terminus and then Marthasville and finally Atlanta, as the feminine form of the "Atlantic" in Western & Atlantic Railroad.

Atlanta was a city of about 12,000 when Sherman put it to the torch in 1864 (so the Confederates couldn't move back in) and went off (goodbye, Tara) to level the earth on his March to the Sea.

* * *

THE people of Atlanta came back to rebuild the new city from the bricks of the old. And they're still building away with concrete, mortar and steel in the bright new year of 1952.

They toss some figures quickly together here that give a good idea of what this new Atlanta is and what it does. It does, for example, a $2,500,000,000 annual wholesale business, a $750,000,000 yearly retail business and is bucking up its own manufacturing to a respectable total of $550,000,000 a year.

The big wholesale business underscores Atlanta's main role, the outpost of other sections of the country in dealing with the Southeastern market.

A Philadelphia factory might start here with a salesman to develop its Southern market, build up to an office and showroom, add warehousing and handling facilities and finally complete the job with a branch factory here producing for the Southern market.

* * *

IN THE same way, it has been estimated that a New York firm could blanket the country with its sales force by establishing offices here for the Southeast, in Dallas for the Southwest, in Chicago for the Midwest and in San Francisco for the Far West.

Even Uncle Sam has borrowed the idea by establishing regional offices here for a lot of his agencies—so many that he's now the biggest single employer in town with some 21,000 Federal employes and five-and-one-half columns of alphabetical listings in the Atlanta telephone book.

All of this has meant steady growth for Atlanta, but the bright new outlook, acccording to Frank K. Shaw, manager of the industrial bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, is for more industry of its own, meaning more dollars for a section where there are a lot of mansions, but also a lot of people living at the bottom of the Nation's income scale.

* * *

THE Atlanta area got a taste of it during the Second World War when the Bell Aircraft Corp. was turning out B-29s in 4,000,000 square feet of factory space here and employing some 29,000. That plant cut back to 1000 almost overnight at the end of the war, but a lot of its sub-contractors kept right on going and growing.

Now the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has swung into operation here. It already is the biggest private employer here, with 10,000 workers, engaged in modifying the B-29, and it's going to turn to production of the B-47 jet bomber, one of the Nation's mightiest weapons. Employment is expected to go to 16,000 soon and there is talk of an eventual peak of about 30,000 workers.

The city is headquarters for the Southern Bell Telephone Co., which hires 3500 workers; for the Georgia Power Co., 2500; for the Southern Railway system, 3000. It has a substantial textile industry. The Fulton Bag and Cotton Co. alone employs 2300, and General Motors and Ford assembly plants employ some 5000 workers.

# New Housing Project Brings Comfort To Marietta Citizens

daily world Thurs. 2-21-52 P.1

46 Marietta Ga.

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

MARIETTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Many citizens of Marietta will soon enjoy the comfort and modern attire of a new P. H. A. project, the second for Negroes to be erected in that city.

The new group of federal housing apartments are being built on a ten-acre strip of land, formerly a slum area, according to building Superintendent Georges Haines.

Built of brick and consisting of two story structures, the project will upon completion, hold 125 apartments of up to four rooms each. Construction was started nearly a year ago and is expected to be completed by July 1.

**NAMED FOR CITIZEN**

The new project will be called the Lyman Homes, in the name of Mrs. Caroline Lyman, an early pioneer of Marietta, and whose descendants still reside in the city.

Mrs. Lyman's name was chosen from a public poll conducted recently in the city, her name receiving the largest number of votes.

**PROBABLE EXPANSION**

There is speculation among Marietta citizens that the Bell Bomber plant of recent years and the Lockheed plant of the present have had much to do with the constructing of a second housing project for Negroes in the area.

Mrs. Eloise M. Wright, of 128 Henderson Street, who is Management Aid of the Fort Hill Homes, said that without the added number of people brought into the area because of the plant, a second Negro project in Marietta probably would not have been necessary.

**APPLICATION ACCEPTED**

Mrs. Wright said that about 200 applications for the Lyman Homes have been accepted to date. She ided that the new homes will robably have their own manageent system once the project is completed, but that at present applications are being processed through the Fort Hill Homes. Sixty days are allowed for the processing of new applicants.

**NEW SYSTEM**

The new apartments have been designed to eliminate most of the "frustration and confusion" caused in units where one family lives ir an apartment over the other, Mrs. Wright related.

Atlanta.

In the Lyman homes, each apartment will have two bedroom and bathroom upstairs and the livingroom and kitchenette on the street floor. Each apartment will be a two story affair. The designers have also completed plans for a laundry and playground, Mrs. Wright said.

**CROWDED PEOPLE**

When the area was cleared in 1951, many people were left homeless. With the population growing, new places to live became difficult to find. Some of the people found shelter in the Fort Hill homes, others were lucky enough to find rooms, but most of them are still living in crowded conditions.

The other federal housing unit in Marietta, the Fort Hill Homes, was completed in 1941. It consists of about 120 apartments.

# 30-Year Building Plan Under Way in Atlanta

*43d of a Series*

By Oliver H. Crawford

*Inquirer Staff Reporter*

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26.

INDUSTRY, as always, is an area development rather than a city picture and it's one of the reasons Atlanta is stretching out both in planning and in territory. The Metropolitan Planning Commission here covers both Fulton and DeKalb counties and the city of Atlanta, which lays over into both of them.

Philip G. Hammer, director of the commission, said its aim was to develop a 30-year plan for the future growth of the Atlanta region, including an integrated system of highways and expressways.

Some projects already are under way under a $40,000,000 bond issue approved by voters of Atlanta and Fulton county. About $16,000,000 of this was to begin construction of a central expressway. Its ultimate cost will be about $40,000,000 and it will channel Route 41, the busy Chicago-Miami traffic, around Atlanta.

* * *

THE FUNDS included $9,000,000 for schools, some for new Negro schools or adding gymnasiums and auditoriums to old ones. This is part of the effort to maintain segregation here by providing equal facilities.

About one-third of Atlanta's citizens are Negroes. They are packed into relatively small sections. Their Auburn ave. district has 25,000 people to the square mile, for instance. It gets what goes with that kind of congestion—a tuberculosis and delinquency rate about twice the city average.

There are some shacks there, and in other sections, that look as though Sherman's torch-bearers missed them. Some old mansions now have many more tenants than they have rooms.

It isn't an unrelieved picture. Many Negroes live in substantial, well-kept homes and neighborhoods. Five of the eight low-rent housing projects built here were for Negroes and healthy, good-looking youngsters play on their patches of lawn. Privately-endowed Atlanta University is here with its fine schools for Negroes. Some wealthy members of the race have large homes near it.

MOST Atlanta leaders agree that one of the most pressing needs here is for additional housing space for Negroes. The Atlanta Urban Council and the Metropolitan Planning Commission are seeking to have such acreage provided in the developing city.

Atlanta has come a long way in its race relations since the bloody riot of 1906, but it's still enough of a Southern city that the best hotel has turnip greens and salt pork on the menu and many of its people seem to have trouble in pronouncing the word Negro.

The heart of Atlanta is still at Five Points, which isn't far from where Stephen Harriman Long drove the original stake and which is where Decatur and Edgewood aves. and Marietta st. intersect Peachtree. The 16-story-plus William Oliver Building and the First National Bank Building at that intersection set the pattern for Atlanta's skyline, which is spaced evenly along the top of the ridge, instead of being clustered as in most cities.

Rich's Department Store, Atlanta's biggest, is just around the corner. Davison's, a branch of New York Macy's, is just up Peachtree st., along with the big Paramount and Loew's Grand Theaters.

IT'S a busy section in the daytime, but it slows down at night, mostly because Georgia's liquor laws, which provide only for sales in packaged stores and not at bars, don't leave much room for the cafe or night-club business. Once the movies let out, Atlanta's central-city night life is over.

Some places do operate and sell liquor by the drink, for which they are raided and fined on occasion. Most Atlantans do their entertaining at home or at one of the 20-plus country clubs that surround the city. Golf is one of Atlanta's staples because this is the immortal Bobby Jones' home town.

Many businessmen belong to the East Lake Country Club, which maintains the convenient Atlanta Athletic Club downtown. Some fewer belong to exclusive Brookhaven Country Club, which has the Capital City Club for its downtown oasis.

The random, thirsty stranger always can go over and look at the big Coca-Cola Building, which is the heart of that soft-drink empire and a memorial to the fact that it was concocted here. John S. Pemberton was the pharmacist who first made it, but he had to sell out for a total of $1750.

* * *

ASA CANDLER set its advertising pattern, made a mint out of it, built one of Atlanta's first skyscrapers and sold out in 1919 to a syndicate headed by Ernest Woodruff for $25,000,000. It's still making millionaires, including the people who early sewed up perpetual bottling rights, and goes just about everywhere in the world except Russia. The armed forces took five billion bottles during the Second World War, in case some of you veterans ever wondered.

Atlanta has three television stations. It is currently rooting for Georgia Tech's basketball team after crowding its football stadium all fall. It has the world's greatest collection of Peachtree thoroughfares, all of them named for one lone peach tree where the Cherokees and Creeks used to meet in Indian times.

It may confuse tourists, but Atlanta has Peachtree st., West Peachtree st. (no relation), Peachtree ave., Peachtree circle, Peachtree pl., West Peachtree pl., Peachtree road, Peachtree Battle ave., Peachtree Battle Circle, Peachtree Hills ave., Peachtree View and Peachtree Way. There is a Peachtree Manor Hotel, an attractive small place, and the newly rebuilt Peachtree On Peachtree Street Hotel.

A while ago, when they were trying to find a Peachtree name for another avenue, somebody suggested calling it Not-Peachtree st.

BUT there's one thing about Peachtree st. that may live a long time. You can drive out there to about 17th st. and see the modest, three-story brick apartment house—like a million others in the country—where Margaret Mitchell wrote "Gone With the Wind."

There's an equally modest apartment house, over by the Piedmont Driving Club, where she moved when the money and fame were pouring in. And there's the tragic spot on Peachtree st., just above the block of small stores at 13th st., where a skidding taxicab ended her life.

Atlanta has some great mansions lining her streets and hidden in her rolling, wooded hills. It's kind of nice to remember that it was a little, modest woman in one of her little, modest apartments who really set the world on fire.

# Public Housing Snafu

Down in Savannah, Georgia, where the old romantic South puts its best foot forward and many friendships grow across the color line, there is a new note of unrest developing over a site for a lily-white public housing project. Negroes are protesting the seizure of the Old Fort section of Savannah where they have lived for generations and created a unique community boasting many churches.

The colored citizens are outraged because the Old Fort section which overlooks the Savannah River is one of the most attractive and historic areas in the city. The Public Housing officials promise to build another housing project for Negroes in some other area and it is clear that they are determined to move only whites into the Old Fort section.

Under the guise of slum clearance and redevelopment, Negroes are being run out of one of the most highly prized sections of Savannah and the plans for housing the families that will be dislocated are too nebulous for comment. The public housing agencies have turned a deaf ear to protests over this injustice and the Old Fort may soon be just a memory to the colored citizenry of Savannah.

The high-handed tactics of the public housing bosses in Savannah are creating conflicts which might easily be avoided. As a matter of fact, they are playing into the hands of the enemies of public housing and alienating large groups of Negroes. We hope the officials in Washington will investigate this snafu and stop the effort to rob the colored citizenry of their riverfront section on the bluff of the beautiful Savannah.

# Mayor Names 6-Man Negro Advisory Body

A sixman advisory committee to the Metropolitan Planning Commission on problems involving Negro housing and land use has been named by Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

The advisory group was given official status in a letter from the Mayor to Director Philip Hammer of the Commission.

Mayor Hartsfield's letter asked the Commission to "consider this committee as an advisory committee to meet with your organization on problems involving both housing and Negro land use in Atlanta."

T. M. Alexander, a real estate dealer and insurance executive was named chairman of the advisory body. Other members are John Wesley Dobbs, masonic leader and co-chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League; W. H. Aiken, contractor; R. A. Thompson, housing expert of the Atlanta Urban League; J. H. Calhoun, real estate broker; and A. T. Walden, lawyer and legal adviser to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

# Protest Plan To Move Negroes Out, Place Whites In Savannah Project

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Negro residents of the Fred Wessels Homes housing project in the Old Fort section have petitioned the Savannah Housing Authority to by pass the plan to raze the present structures and erect new dwellings for white families.

The move threatens to displace some 250 Negro renters, 200 property owners, and nine neighborhood churches. Representatives of these groups have formed a committee known as "The Fort Protest Committee."

The committee said in its petition that it would have no tion to the construction p Negroes would be allowed ence in the rentals of t units and if the nine churc cluded in the razing could standing.

At present, it is plann build additional units to the wood Homes project, which bert Kayton, chairman of the Housing Authority, said would "more than take care of the displaced persons from the Wessel site." Asked if Negroes could not be retained in the new dwellings, Kayton said that the fourth step in the housing program which dates back 10 years called for the housing of white families in the new Wessel project.

Under the program, two units apiece for whites and Negroes were to be built. The Negro projects, Fellwood Homes and Yamacraw Village, have already been completed.

The main objection to the present plans are that churches and social institutions which have been established for many years will be broken up and an "intangible community spirit will be lost."

Negro leaders reported that an appeal to the Housing Authority failed to produce a satisfactory answer in their quest for information.

# Suit Filed In DC May Have Local Effect

Construction of housing units in Atlanta will be affected by a NAACP suit, filed in Washington this week, which attacks the legality of public low-rent housing that discriminates against Negro families.

The NAACP filed the class suit in behalf of Negro property owners who live in the "Old Fort Area" of Savannah, Georgia. Thirteen persons' homes have been condemned so that the Savannah Housing authority can construct a low-rent public housing project. The housing units will be known as the Fred Wessels Homes.

Thirteen plaintiffs sued to enjoin the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Raymond M. Foley, the agency's administrator; the Public Housing Administration and John T. Egan, PHA commissioner, from giving Federal assistance to the Savannah Housing Authority for the construction and operation of the project.

In accordance with the announced policy, program and plan of the Savannah Housing Authority, which the HHFA and the PHA have approved, the plaintiffs say, colored persons who are displaced, will be denied consideration for admission to the project solely because they are colored, although they meet all the requirements.

**FEAR RIGHTS VIOLATION**

The plaintiffs seek to have determined the question of whether Federal housing agencies can give Federal assistance to the Savannah Housing Authority for the construction and operation of a public low-rent housing project, from which they will be excluded because of color, without violating their constitutional rights and the public policy of the United States.

The complaint states that each of the plaintiffs reside in the "Old Fort Area" of Savannah and will be displaced from the site as a result of their homes being condemned. The complaint alleges that each of the plaintiffs is entitled to a preference for admission to any public low-rent housing project built in Savannah because his or her family will be displaced from the site on which the Fred Wessels Homes will be built.

The PHA has contracted to give the Savannah Housing Authority Federal assistance for the construction and operation of a public low-rent housing project on the "Old Fort Area" site, the plaintiffs state.

**HOMES CONDEMNED**

The Savannah Housing Authority, they add, has acquired title by condemning their homes and has proceeded to demolish the buildings on the site to construct the project.

As a prerequisite to the agreement for Federal assistance, the plaintiffs say, the Savannah Housing Authority submitted to the Federal housing agencies a plan and program, describing the site on which the project will be built in terms of its present racial characteristics and specifying that occupancy of the project would be limited to white families.

The plaintiffs state that PHA and Egan approved the plan and program with the consent and knowledge of the HHFA and Foley.

They ask the court to decree:

1. That the HHFA and PHA cannot give Federal assistance to the Savannah Housing Authority for the construction and operation of a public low-rent housing project, from which the plaintiffs and other qualified colored persons are denied consideration for admission solely because they are colored.

2. That the plaintiffs and all other colored persons similarly situated cannot be denied consideration for admission to the Fred Wessels Homes or and other Federally-aided housing project solely because they are colored.

3. That the plaintiffs and all other colored persons similarly situated must be considered for admission and admitted to the Fred Wessels Homes or any other Federally-aided public low-rent housing project.

4. That the preference for admission to the Fred Wessels Homes or any other Federally-aided low-rent housing project in Savannah —conferred on plaintiffs and other colored persons by the Housing Acts of 1937 and 1949—may not be qualified or limited by race or color.

The plaintiffs also ask the court to enjoin the HHFA and PHA from giving Federal assistance to the Savannah Housing Authority for the construction of a public low-rent housing project, from which the plaintiffs and other colored persons similarly situated will be denied consideration for admission because of color.

The plaintiffs are Prince F. Heyward, Ersailne Small, William Mitchell, Mike Maustipher, William Goden, Willis Homes, Alonzo Sterling, Martha Singleton, Irene Chisholm, John Fuller, Benjamin R. Simons, James Young and Ola Blake, all of Savannah.

Their attorneys are Thurgood Marshall and Constance B. Motley of the NAACP legal staff, New York City; Julius T. Williams, Savannah, and Frank D. Reeves, Washington.

# Negroes File Suit To Halt McDaniel St. Project

Nineteen Negroes who own property in Southside suit Thursday in an attempt to halt the proposed St., S. W., redevelopment project.

Named as defendants in the Superior Court petition for injunction were the City of Atlanta and the Atlanta Housing Authority. Both have authorized beginning condemnation of land in the McDaniel St. area for redevelopment.

The Negroes contended their property is in good structural condition and not endangering the safety, health and welfare of the community as city authorities have claimed.

They asked that the 1946 Georgia redevelopment law be declared unconstitutional, and contend the proposed power of eminent domain is to be used to turn the land over to private developers. Also asked is temporary and permanent injunction to stop the city and housing authority from proceeding with the project.

There is no need to condemn the area, the plaintiffs declared, when the city's nuisance laws could be enforced to give the same result.

# McDaniel ..rea Renters, Home Owners Map Strategy

By GEORGE COLEMAN

**Residents of the controversial McDaniel Street Redevelopment area moved quickly last night into an active phase of their current crusade to salvage their neighborhoods and prevent city authorities from establishing a "dangerous precedent."**

The group of about 300 people, who altered their title last night to the McDaniel Street "Area" Civic Club to include all affected renters and home owners, voted to do two things immediately:

1. The committee's Legal Redress Committee, by a majority vote, was empowered to select a law firm to represent the club and employ their services.

2. A resolution was adopted to establish immediately a fund raising system of block by block and house to house canvassing to obtain needed money to pay attorneys fees.

According to the plan, a minimum of five dollars will be asked of each resident whether renter or home owner. However, Rev. L. M. Terrill, club president, instructed the committeemen to accept any amounts donated.

The system was devised to get a fund raising chairman out of each block in the doomed area who would solicit funds from people he is familiar with. It was estimated that a minimum of $1,000 would be needed to take the case to court.

In the report to the McDaniel Street Club, Rev. Terrill informed the group that a sound truck had been employed to arouse the residents and keep them informed of recent events.

But Dr. T. J. Davis, another pastor who has taken interest in the group, declared that other forms of communincation including the pulpits in the area would be used. Nearly all pastors in the area are taking active part in fighting the relocation project which they have deemed "not a progressive move."

Professor C. L. Harper, who also has been working with the group, declared that although the city had termed the action as a friendly suit, officials were not using city attorneys to bring the case into court.

Instead, he said, they had voted $2,500 to pay the services of practicing attorneys. Harper declared the city was making an effort to get "the very best they can get their hands on."

Rev. Terrill said that funds would be needed to go to higher courts if necessary, even the federal courts if it took that to win their case.

During the meeting the club stood as a unit in answer to the president's quiery: "Do you really want a lawyer?" People, seemingly anxious to take part in the crusade, volunteered for tasks of raising funds and doing other jobs to achieve an objective, which Rev. Terrill declared was "good and just."

# NAACP Files Suit Against FHA To Stymie Biased Ga. Housing Project

SAVANNAH, Ga. — The NAACP this week took court action to prevent the Federal Housing Authority from appropriating funds to an all-white low rent housing project in Savannah.

The suit, filed in a District of Columbia federal court, named Raymond Foley, Housing and Finance agency administrator, and John T. Eagan, FHA commissioner, as defendants.

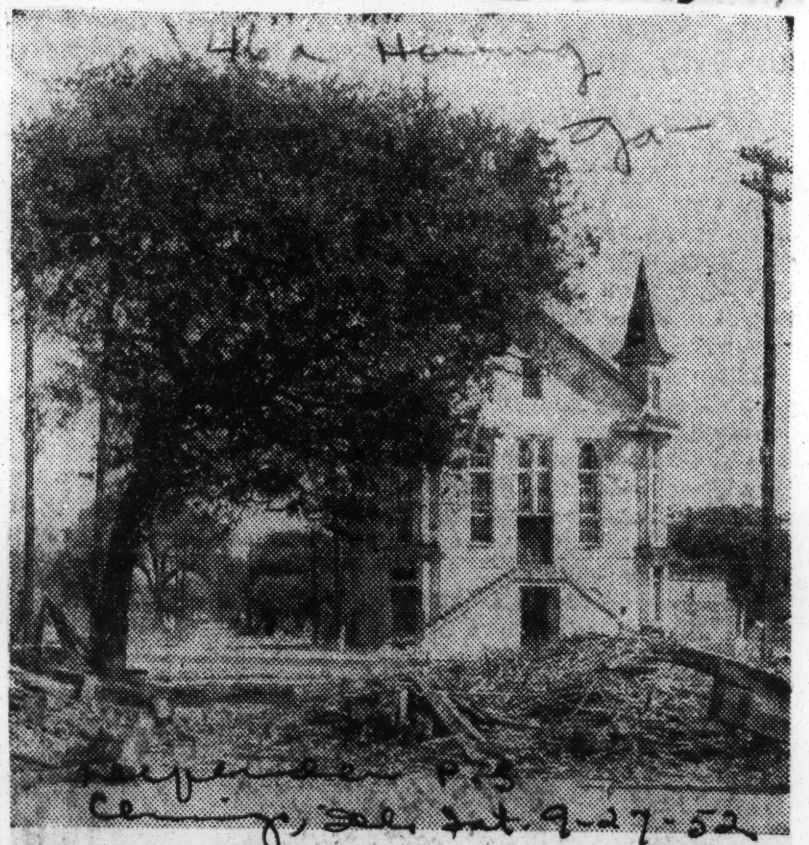
The action was brought on behalf of 13 tenants who formerly lived in the Old Fort area where the proposed project is to be built.

W. W. Law, president of the Savannah branch NAACP, said Negroes will be eligible for other public housing but will not be able to live at the proposed Fred Wessel Homes.

The Old Fort area, populated by Negroes for more than 75 years, is located on the northeastern section of Savannah. It is only a few blocks away from the city's downtown shopping district.

More than 300 Negro families who once lived in the Old Fort area were forced to sell their property and seek residence in other sections of the city. Many of them were given first preference to a newly constructed project, the Fellwood Homes, which is located in the extreme northwestern section of Savannah. The project has only 200 units, causing a problem in relocating the other 100 families.

Still standing on the Old Fort landmark is the St. James AME church, which according to members will remain in the all-white project area in spite of attempts by church officers to sell it to the Savannah Housing Authority.



**MORE THAN 300 Negro families were forced to move from the Old Fort area in Savannah, Ga., (shown above) after city authorities condemned the entire district to erect a public housing project for white tenants. Still standing on the site is St. Jomes AME church, which, according to its members, will remain in the all-white project area.**

## The Question Of A "Buffer"

Recently, Mayor Hartsfield was quoted in the press as having stated that some Negro leaders had agreed with him on the idea of erecting a public housing project in the West End-Ashby-Sells Avenue area, which would serve as a "buffer" or boundary line south of which Negroes would not seek to live. However the names of the Negro leader or leaders were not disclosed.

T. M. Alexander of the Empire Realty Board and of the Mayor's advisory committee on housing, later made a statement saying his committee had not made any such committment.

We will not go into the merits or demerits of such project except to say that it might be wiser to build public housing projects in slum areas and the area named is not a slum area.

Moreover, we do not think it will solve the problem of adequate living space for Negroes in growing Atlanta to think in terms of "buffer" area.

Restrictions on the movement of Negroes for living quarters has tended to crowd our people and contribute to the development of slums.

The highest court has removed the limitations of residence on the basis of race and we would like to see all people, irrespective of race, made aware of this legal fact.

If there is to be a mutually voluntary agreement, we have no objection. But we all must keep in mind the economic factors of demand and supply. The person who is restricted in his movement is inevitably penalized by the economic law.

# NAACP Raps Plan For Buffer Project

## Mayor Names Bi-Racial Body To Bring Harmony In Housing

**The Atlanta Branch NAACP Tuesday night went on record as opposing the recently announced "buffer" housing project in the West End area and directed a telegram to U. S. Housing officials objecting to federal participation in the project.**

In another action the N. A. A. C. P. members passed a resolution asking the Empire Real Estate Board to rescind its present policy of restricted listings and to accept listings for property sales without reservations.

The branch actions came about after lively discussion over the issue of "segregation and discrimination in housing."

The Tuesday meeting also served as the annual meeting of the branch and officers for the year 1953 were elected. These executives will be installed and introduced to the public at the annual emancipation meeting.

In a final action the branch directed its legal committee to investigate the attack on the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie in an interstate bus Monday night.

**APPOINTS COMMITTEE**

Meanwhile Mayor William Hartsfield named a seven-man interracial committee to work toward finding a mutually agreeable solution to the Westend Housing issue.

Negroes appointed to the committee are W. H. Aiken, president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers and owner of the Waluhaje apartments; T. M. Alexander, president of the Empire Real Estate Board and Attorney A. T. Walden, prominent local lawyer and legal counselor of the Georgia NAACP.

White members of the committee have been closely allied with the Southwest Citizens association which proposed the five-point plan "to stabilize racial tensions in the West End area. S. B. Avery is president of the association and Richard Florrid is chairman of the contact committee.

E. A. Sewell has also been involved in efforts to settle friction between Negro and white residential zones. Phillip Hammer, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, is listed as a technical member of the committee.

Mayor Hartsfield suggested that the group be called the West Side Mutual Development committee. Members have been asked to meet with the mayor at 11 a. m. Thursday morning.

The sizzling West End housing problem climaxed last month with the announcement of "final approval" of a white housing project in the West End section. Negro leaders promptly attacked the project and indicated that they would contest the issue in court.

The Empire Real Estate Board and Southwest Citizens Association have been working together to assure harmony and cooperation in the area. Negro real estate operators, however, have opposed the containment of Negroes in "buffer areas."

The Empire Real Estate Board has been working on an expansion area for Negroes in the area north of Simpson and Collier Roads, extending out to the Chattahoochee river. The committee is expected to work on expansion areas which would extend to the suburbs.

Mayor Hartsfield described the committee as a group to "consider the various living, building and edvelopment problems of the west side of our city, looking toward the orderly and peaceable development of that section in a spirit of mutual cooperation and harmony."

The Mayor further called the group "one of our most important committees and one whose work will have the full cooperation of the city government."

# ATLANTA LEADS NATION IN ELIMINATION OF SLUM AREAS

## Councilman White Shows Drop Of 19 Pct. In Decade

**Atlanta Councilman John A. White reported yesterday that Atlanta is leading the nation in the elimination of sub-standard dwelling units.**

**Councilman White, who is leading the fight for the elimination of Atlanta slums, released a report which indicated that the percentage of substandard housing in Atlanta dropped from 39.9 in 1940 to 20.2 on November 1. 1952.**

The councilman suggested that approximately 20,000 substandard units remain in the old corporate limits. He predicted that most of these will be repaired or rebuilt during 1953.

The report said that the sharp decrease in the number of substandard houses in the decade from 1940-1950 was brought about by the construction of six low-cost housing projects and repairs made under the Atlanta Slum Clearance Law, which Councilman White sponsored.

The following breakdown of substandard houses demolished from 1940 to 1950 was released:

1. Demolished for John Hope homes: 505.
2. Demolished for Eagan Homes: 74
3. Demolished for Grady homes: 480
4. Demolished for Herndon homes: 509
5. Demolished for Capitol homes: 670.

Councilman White said Atlanta is ahead of all other Southern cities reported by the Bureau of Census in its 1950 report on housing. As of October 8, Atlanta was listed with 31,513 substandard houses for a percentage of 34.4. Macon showed the largest percentage of substandard units with a percentageo of 49.1.

Nashville, Tenn., was second with 23,960 substandard houses and a percentage of 48.4. Augusta followed with 46.4 Montgomery led in Alabama with 12,360 substsandard units and a percentage of 39.3. Charleston, South Carolina, was listed at 39.8 per cent.

The report identifies substandard houses as those needing major repairs and with no bath, nor running water. Census figures indicate that most substandard units are in predominantly Negro communities.

# Atlanta Trebles Its Corporate Area, Gains 100,000 Citizens Overnight

By ALBERT RILEY

The New Year 1952 brought into being at 12:01 a. m., Tuesday a new and greater Atlanta.

For as the last stroke of midnight tolled the end of 1951, the Plan of Improvement for Atlanta and Fulton County became officially operative.

The City of Atlanta trebled its area to 118 square miles and added approximately 100,000 new citizens to make its population 428,299, based on the 1950 census.

Thus in one gigantic stride the city broke the rusty chains of corporate limits that had restricted its growth for 20 years.

It was one of the really great moments in Atlanta's history, comparable almost to the city's rise from the smoldering ashes Sherman left behind him in 1865.

It was another momentous event that reflects the indomitable spirit of Atlanta which has brought Georgia's capital city to the No. 1 position in the Southeast in commerce, industry, area and population.

As the city broke the bonds of its 35-square-mile geographical limits that had not been changed since 1932, and even then were not drastically altered from the horse-and-buggy era of 1910, it claimed its rightful place among the top 25 cities of America.

With a metropoliton area population of 671,797, based on the 1950 census, Atlanta already ranked as 23rd metropolitan area in size in the nation. The increase in its central city population of 96,985 brought the municipality itself from 32nd place in corporate limit size to 23rd.

Actually the increase in population brought about by Tuesday's expansion undoubtedly is greater than 96,985 and may even exceed 100,000 for the 12-month period since the 1950 census was taken has seen a continued growth in the new city area. The new corporate limit population might well be estimated anywhere between 430,00 and 435,000.

As Atlanta extended its limits northward to Brookhaven and westward to the Chattahoochee River it took in Tuesday the plush residential area of Buckhead to which many of its wealthiest, most prominent and active citizens have migrated from the old city in recent years.

The new city also encompassed Bolton, Cascade Heights and Adamsville to the west, and shoved its limits southward to the Tri-Cities of East Point, College Park and Hapeville, and to the Clayton County line, taking in Lakewood Heights. The DeKalb County boundaries to the East remain unchanged.

In the process of expansion the city took into its new area 39 public schools formerly operated by the county.

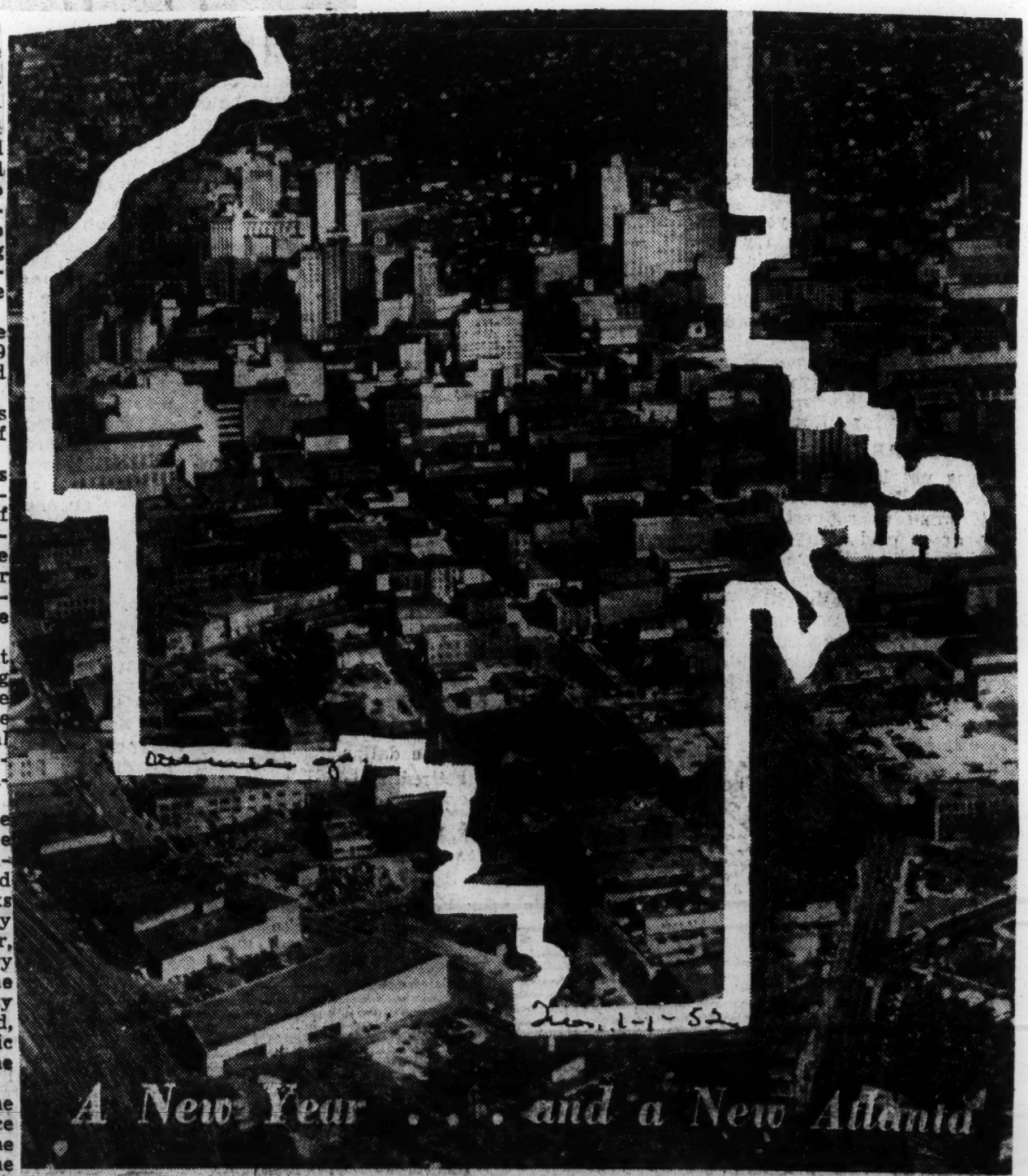
But expansion of the city limits was just one phase of the Plan of Improvement.

Of vital importance was its shifting of governmental functions to end a hodge-podge of duplicating municipal services developed haphazardly through the years as a result of demands for city services in the rapidly growing unincorporated areas outside the central city.

The "Plan" takes the county out of the business of providing municipal services, restoring those functions to the city, and the county reverts to its traditional functions of providing such services as the courts, health, welfare, agriculture, etc.

The city takes over from the county the job of providing police and fire protection, garbage collection, building, plumbing and electrical inspections, and parks for the new city areas. The city will continue to provide water, sewers, traffic engineering, library and auditorium services in the new and old sections. The city school system will be enlarged, the county's reduced. City public works will be expanded, the county's curtailed.

No immediate savings to the taxpayers of any real consequence are expected as a result of the Plan, but over the long pull the ending of a crazy quilt patchwork of governmental services is expected to make for greater efficiency and reduced costs.




OUTLINE OF THE NEW CITY OF ATLANTA

*White Line Over View of City Is in Shape of Expanded Limits*

# Plans Completed By Business League To Aid Evicted Family

The Atlanta Business League yesterday reported that a special relief committee, appointed to investigate the hardship case of the evicted and unemployed Cloud family, has completed plans to help support the family of seven for 60 days.

At the same time, the committee reported that it had received $30 in contributions, of which Big Bethel AME Church donated $15, towards a projected goal of an estimated $500 to carry the family for the sixty-day period.

Meanwhile, the ABL relief committee disclosed that another one of the five children—a six-year-old boy—has become ill. A 14-year-old son is a tuberculosis patient at Battey Hospital for tuberculars.

The Business League appointed a committee last Wednesday to investigate the case to determine whether or not, in its opinion based on its finding, the case merited public support.

Its finding was favorable and the organization, under the leadership of President J. L. Wolfe, is setting into motion its accounting machinery to record money and other items solicited from the public for the family.

The committee is headed by Mrs. Geneva Hengabrooks, a prominent Atlanta businesswoman; Rod Harris, E. L. Wright, J. E. Jordan, and C. A. Scott, all prominent businessmen.

Contributions may be sent to President J. E. Wolfe's office at 218 1-2 Auburn Avenue, N. E., and, or, the Atlanta Daily World at 210 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

committee as an advisory committee to meet with your organization on problems involving both housing and Negro land use in Atlanta."

T. M. Alexander, a real estate dealer and insurance executive was named chairman of the advisory body. Other members are John Wesley Dobbs, masonic leader and co-chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League; W. H. Aiken, contractor; R. A. Thompson, housing expert of the Atlanta Urban League; J. H. Calhoun, real estate broker; and A. T. Walden, lawyer and legal adviser to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

# Atlanta Mayor Names 6-Man Negro Advisory Committee

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30 — (Special) — A six-man advisory committee to the Metropolitan Planning Commission on problems involving Negro housing and land use has been named by Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

The advisory group was given official status in a letter from the Mayor to Director Philip Hammer of the Commission.

Mayor Hartsfield's letter asked the Commission to consider this

# NAACP Acts To Halt 'White' Project In Old Fort Section

The Savannah Branch, NAACP urged Clarence Mitchell ,head of the NAACP Washington Bureau, this week. to contact Commissioner Foley of the Public Housing Administration again and insist that the Public Housing Administration live up to its agreement of not permitting the Fred Wessels Homes project to proceed until satisfactory consideration has been given Negroes now living in the "Old Fort" section.

Several months ago, as a result of a NAACP protest the Public Housing Administration informed the NAACP that the project had been temporarily halted and that the local group would be contacted when representatives from the Washington office and the local housing authority met to consider the problem.

Benjamin S. Adams, chairman of the local NAACP housing committee, charged that this was not done. He called on Mr. Mitchell to have the Washington housing office explain the present activities of the local authority in view of the Commissioner's statement that the project had been halted.

The NAACP committee is composed of William B. Haynes, the Rev. S. C. Thornton, J. S. Delaware, W. W. Law and Mr. Adams.

Rev. Thornton said that the NAACP supports the recent action taken by the "Old Fort Protest Committee," and commends the Rev. J. E. Bailey and others for the leadership on this matter.

Hubert M. Jackson, Public Housing racial relations officer, Atlanta, wrote the local branch "that the Housing Authority of the City of Savannah, as a result of interest of local groups and an agreement reached with Public Housing Administration, has requested additional units of public housing for Negro occupancy" and that "they (meaning the housing authority) have specifically agreed to build an additional project of 300 units."

Mr. Adams said that his committee knew of no such agreement nor does his committee approve of such a so-called agreement.

The NAACP committee, in reply to Mr. Jackson, wrote in part:

"We feel that the information supplied by you does not alter the original protest of the Savannah Branch, NAACP, or the desire of the inhabitants residing in the effected area (the Old Fort section). We therefore strongly maintain that it appears that the local Housing Authority and your office, too, would do everything possible to make the proposed better housing available to the people now living in these substandard homes.

"Again, we repeat that these people have been residing in this particular area for several generations and have built their churches there. Their work, in many incidents, is performed very near their homes. Displacement will naturally work an economic hardship on these people because of the accessibility to their work and the shopping district.

"It seems to us, so long as the Old Fort remain a depalidated housing area, it was considered good enough for Negroes but when it is to be modernized and made liveable than it seems that it becomes too good for these people. **We are re-emphasizing our original position that there should be a housing project in the Old Fort but that it should be for Negroes.**

"Let it be understood that we have not agreed to any plan which would remove Negroes from the Fort."

# Sigmas Oppose Proposed Buffer Housing Project

Lambda Sigma Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity went on record as opposing the proposed housing project on West View Drive, S. W. to serve as a buffer to prevent further expansion of Negro families in the West End area, as it regular monthly meeting held Tuesday evening at the residence of Julian H. Robinson, 1317 Douglas St., S. W.

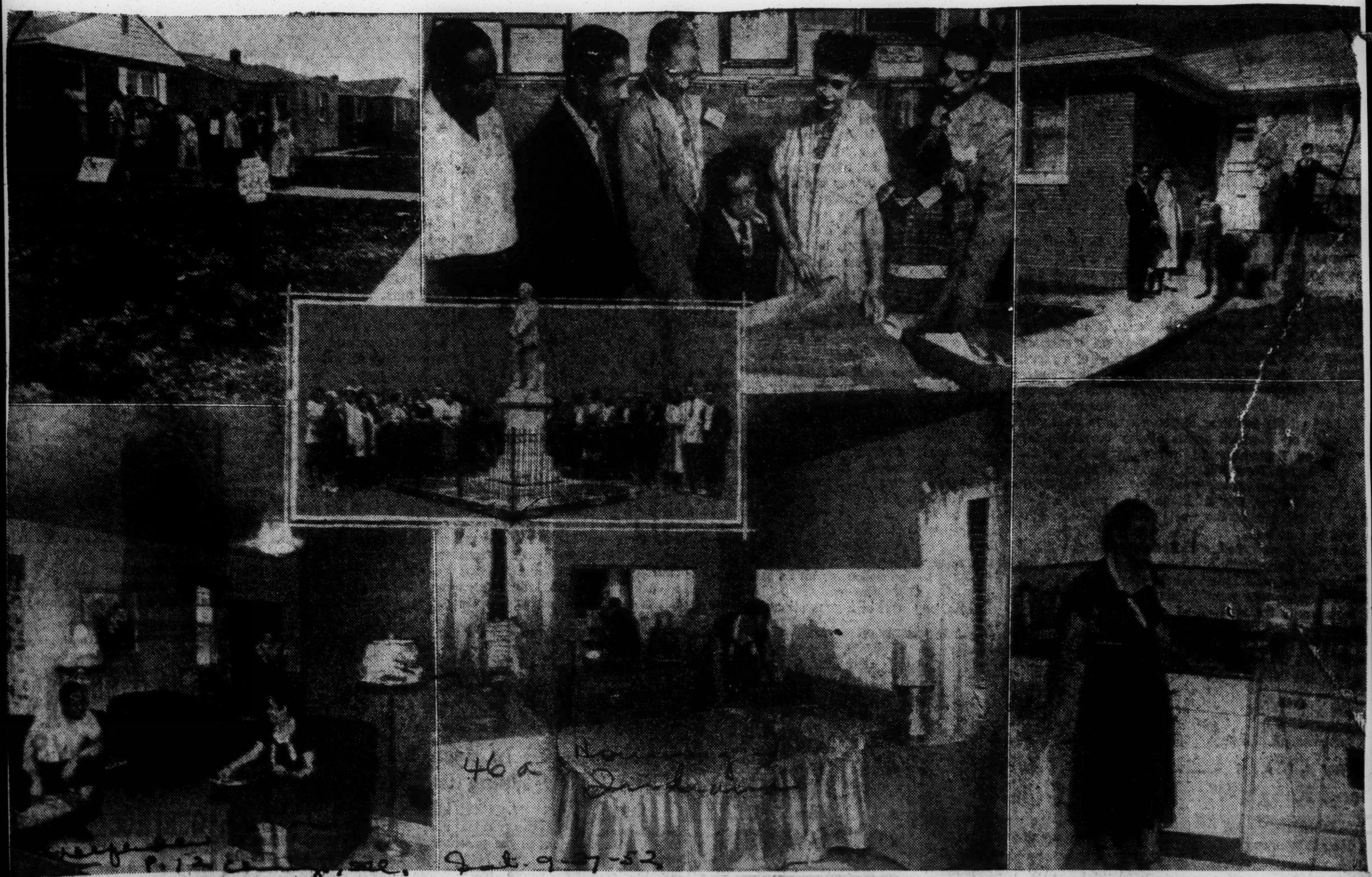
With forty members of the chapter present, the Sigmas also opposed the proposed redelopment of the McDaniel St. S. W., area because of the hardships it will place on the present owners.

Two new members were welcomed into the fold, namely, Albert Berien, professor of Romance language at Clark College; and Samuel W. Williams, professor of philosophy at Morehouse College.

The business of the evening centered around reports of the various committees.

Co-hosts with Mr. Robinson were E. H. Pennamon and John Merkerson.

R. O. Sutton, president and Virgil M. Scott, reporter.



ANDREW MEANS PARK MANOR in Gary, Ind., has become a show place of Northern Indiana as hundreds of Chicagoans, weary of congested city life, leave the big city for Park Manor's friendly atmosphere. Comprised of 200 units of modern, five, six, and seven-room homes, the Manor draws its share of visitors daily as shown in photos above. Inspecting a model home (top left) is portion of crowd visiting the nearly completed development. In photo top center, looking over plans, are O. G. Walker, Harvey Clark, Jr., Contractor Andrew Means, Harvey Clark, III, Mrs. Clark, Michelle Clark and Walter McDonald, a member of Mean's staff. In photo top right, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark, Jr., and children, inspect home of Mr. and Mrs. Mahon Powers along with Builder Andrew Means. Enjoying their spacious living room (lower left) are Police Detective and Mrs. Eliza Odell, 1961 Harrison st. In photo (bottom center) Mrs. Odell straightens spread in her well appointed bedroom while at right she admires her kitchen. Center photo (outlined) group admires statue of Booker T. Washington at Booker T. Washington Terrace, another of the Mean brothers homes developments. (F.S.)

46a 1952

Housing- ILLINOIS

REAL 'RED' MENACE TAKING ITS TOLL:

# 2 Fires Leave 85 Homeless, Damages Rise To $43,000

CHICAGO (ANP)—Some 85 Chicagoans were left homeless last week as a result of two fires which caused damages estimated at $43,000. The fires broke out in the heart of the slum area.

One of them caused $40,000 damages and drove 55 persons from their homes in three two-story apartment buildings. The fire started in one of the buildings, and later spread to the other two buildings.

For a time, firemen said, it threatened to spread into other buildings in the block.

**30 Rooted From Homes**

The other fire forced 30 persons to flee when it spread through the two-story brick apartment building in which they lived. Damages were estimated at about $3,000.

Meanwhile fires took their toll on other property and lives throughout the country. Among them were:

A fire in Sheridan, Ark., claimed the life of Mrs. Ruby Mae Avery, 20, when it destroyed her home. Two other houses in the same block were destroyed and another damaged.

**Burns Near-By Houses**

The fire which later destroyed the two other houses began in the Avery home. Ezell Avery, husband of the victim, excaped from the burning building after the couple awoke to find the building in flames.

The flames then spread to neighboring houses and destroyed one occupied by the Woodrow Thomas family and the Alf Mitchell family and another by the Harvey Easents. A vacant house in the same block was also damaged.

In South Point township, N.C., an aged couple was burned fatally when their four-room home was destroyed by fire. The victims were Miles Duff, 92, and his wife, Mrs. Lula Duff, 82. Mrs. Duff was found dead in the ruins of the house, and Duff died later in a hospital.

A janitor, Douglas Williams, prevented a fire which started in the law office of a well-known attorney here from spreading to the rest of the house.

Williams, 40, said he came in to the office to check the boiler room and found the sofa burning inside the waiting room of Atty. A. L. Patterson's waiting room.

**Halts Arson Attempt**

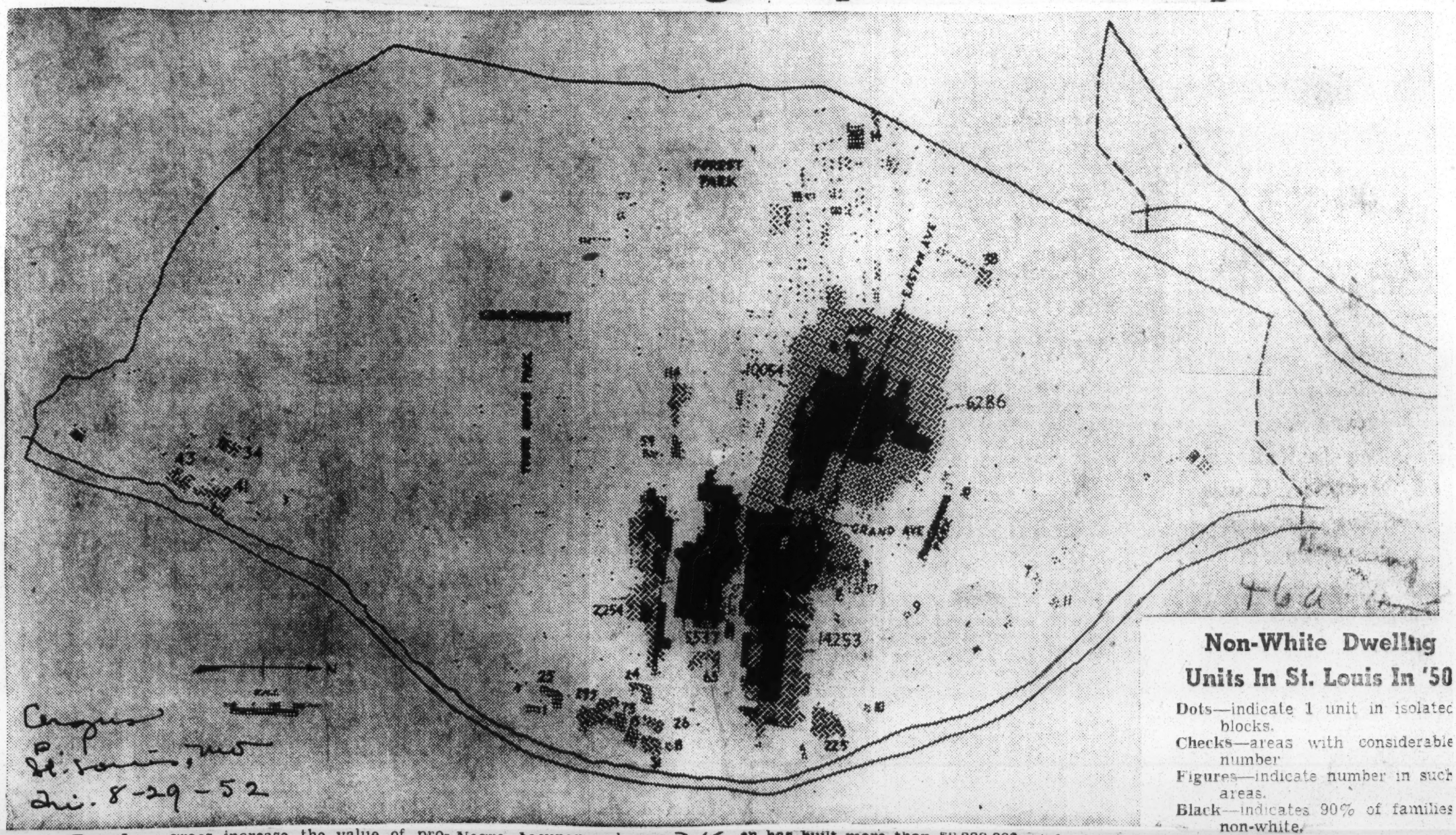
The appearance of the janitor halted what was an apparent attempt to destroy the attorney's office.

"It looks like an attempt to burn me out—books, desks, and supplies were sprinkled with oil," said Patterson, adding: "Since the office was broken into and set afire and nothing bothered otherwise, it seems to be a definite attempt to destroy my office by fire."

Another janitor, George Morris, saved the life of an Atlanta white man. The janitor noticed smoke coming from a hotel room and entered and found Ernest Heartness, 48, asleep.

He carried him out and called a fire department unit which quickly doused the blaze.

# National Survey Points Up Trends In Non-White Housing; Opinions Vary




**Non-White Dwelling Units In St. Louis In '50**

Dots—indicate 1 unit in isolated blocks.
Checks—areas with considerable number
Figures—indicate number in such areas.
Black—indicates 90% of families non-white.

## Mortgage Risks Good, According To FHA Report

CHICAGO (ANP) — Reports from the Federal Housing Administration, Los Angeles, Chicago and other cities prove that Negroes increase the value of property and are "excellent mortgage risks."

According to the annual FAH survey of all large scale rental housing projects financed through the federal agency, Negro upkeep of property has been outstanding and mortgage foreclosures have been few and far between. In the Los Angeles Area, several thousand war-time residential units were built through FHA. There have been no mortgage forclosures sustained in any of these tracts.

In Chicago, which is viewed as the testing ground of property values in large industrial cities, Negro occupancy has registered a decided improvement of home values. In many South and West Side "transitional areas," Negro occupied blocks have improved above 50 per cent, according to William B. Collier, president of the Dearborn Real Estate Board.

**AIKEN MENTIONED ... ... ...**

Walter H. Aiken, of Atlanta, president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc., a Negro group, points out that reports from member organizations throughout the nation disprove the old belief that Negroes automatically cause a drop in housing standards. Aiken has built more than $8,000,000 worth of privately-constructed homes for Negroes in Atlanta.

**Belden Morgan**, of South Pasadena, Cal., housing expert, recently delivered a shattering broadside to old conceptions of Negro homeownership. Writing in the "Review of the Society of Residential Appraisers," Morgan wrote:

**RESPOND READILY**

"It has been apparent that Negro families have responded readily to standards of good neighborhood living. . . Prejudiced belief or hearsey information cannot be trusted. An honest report of the facts is the only solution."

## Racial Bias Rapped In St. Louis

The "racially restrictive policies" of real estate dealers and home financing agencies were rapped sharply this week by M. Leo Bohanon, executive director

of the St. Louis Urban League, in commenting on a report on Negro Housing conditions, by the St. Louis Social Planning Council.

The report, which is the results of a survey by Dr. Edward Olds director of research for the council, reveals that overcrowding among Negroes is two-and-one-half times as great in St. Louis than white families.

Further the report states that Negroes, although making up eighteen per cent of the population are jammed into twelve-and-one-half per cent of the total residential area.

**HIGHER RENTS**

Negroes living in the St. Louis slums pay from 20 to 30 per cent higher rents than white families living in blocks with equally poor housing conditions, the council concludes after analizing the block statistics of the 1950 census.

According to Bohanon, who is quoted in the report, "this comes as no surprise to the Urban League," adding that it has long been an established fact that the comparative low rental paid by the majority of Negro renters is actually excessive when measured against the service rendered.

According to Dr. Old's report, 85 per cent of all Negro homes in the low rent area are dilapidated and contain no bath and 59 per cent have no running water. For whites living in similar dwellings, the percentages are 66 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

Of the 4,715 city blocks, 3,641 or 72 per cent are occupied exclusively by whites. In an additional 487 blocks the white population is ten times that of Negroes living in the same area, the figures being 40,000 whites to 4,000 Negroes.

In the remaining 587 blocks Negroes make up from 66 and two-thirds to 100 per cent of the total population.

**SEGREGATION EVIL**

The evil of segregation on housing conditions is pin-pointed in the observation of Bohanon on the report which states:

"The majority of Negroes in St. Louis will continue to live in slums and slum dwellings until such time as the larger community decides to eliminate its discriminatory pattern in housing and employment. The community's refusal to do so will not only perpetuate the now existing slums, but will stimulate their spread to other areas in our city.

Bohanon had pointed out that the discriminatory policy of many industries in regard to hiring and upgrading Negro workers, causes "thousands" of Negroes not to be able to earn sufficient money to either rent or purchase decent homes.

# Says Condition Has Improved In Decade

WASHINGTON — Housing conditions for nonwhites improved considerably during the past decade, but there is still a large, unmet market for adequate housing for them, according to "Housing of the Nonwhite Population 1940 to 1950," just published by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Prepared by the HHFA's Division of Housing Research, the booklet is available for 25 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

In a broad analysis based on the 1950 census as well as earlier sample surveys, the 42-page publication analyzes geographic and economic changes in the status of nonwhites, as well as changes in the housing they occupy. The study covers population and households, and geographic shifts of households; and housing supply, including doubling, overcrowding, income, conditions and facilities of housing, tenure, mortage status of owned homes, value of owned homes, and contract monthly rents. The booklet also includes charts and appendices containing definitions and explanatory notes and tables.

# Jones New Manager Of Housing Project

NEWARK

George Hamilton Jones, 33, an employee of the Newark Housing Authority since March, 1939, was named manager of the Felix Fuld Court last week by Louis Danzig, executive director of the Authority.

He began his new duties Monday.

Mr. Danzig called the promotion a "success story," pointing out that Jones started working with the Authority as an office aide at

**Salary $4,950**

He will receive $4,950 a year as manager of Fuld Court, a 300-unit low-rent project at Waverly and Jeliff Aves.

A product of the Newark public schools, Jones has taken extensive courses in housing at New York University and the New School.

He has also taken successive promotional examinations through which the Housing Authority upgrades its staff and personnel on the basis of training, experience and merit.

**Succeeds Scales**

He succeeds Andrew Scales whose resignation was accepted. A resolution presented by the Rev. William P. Hayes, treasurer, commending Scales for his loyalty and devotion during his 10 years on the staff was adopted.

Jones was formerly assigned to Housing Relocation Division at W. Kinney and Belmont Ave. He lives at 277 Peshine Ave. with his wife, the former Flossie Brown, and their son, Douglass, 6.

G. H. JONES

# Skyscraper Apartments To Replace Slum Dwellings

This is how the $19,000,000 low-rent housing project which will get under way next Fall will look upon its completion in 1953. Embracing approximately 16 acres in the 14th Ward in the heart of one of Newark's worst slum areas, the project will consist of 11 fire-proof buildings, 10 of which will be eight stories high and will house 1458 families in apartments of from three to seven rooms. A community building will house the activities of historic Fuld Neighborhood House on 17th Ave. whose present building will be demolished. The services will include recreation halls and ample play areas and parking space which will take up about 80 per cent of the entire land. The project will occupy a site bounded by Hunterdon St. 17th Ave., Belmont Ave., West Kinney St., and a block on Springfield Ave. Occupancy will be on an integrated basis and eligible tenants formerly on the site who must move to new quarters will be given priority when the project is completed. The Newark Housing Authority adopted a policy of integration two years ago.

# Conditions Uncovered During a Survey of Dwellings in Harlem Yesterday

A detail of housing inspectors looking over a cluttered fire escape at 1468 Fifth Avenue.

A hole in the ceiling of an apartment at 1 West 118th Street

## Murtagh 'Shocked' at Perils Found in Harlem Tenements

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

The beginning of an extensive housing survey in Harlem by city officials yesterday brought from Chief Magistrate John M. Murtagh expressions of "shock" and incredulity that "a condition like this exists in New York City."

The housing drive, spearheaded by Frederick S. Weaver, deputy commissioner of housing, is expected to last at least a year. It will seek to root out fire hazards, illegal use of apartments, inadequate exits, unsanitary conditions and other violations in the area between 110th and 155th Streets and the Hudson and East Rivers.

The Harlem survey was projected after conferences between housing officials and the Chief Magistrate had brought pledges of cooperation on the part of the magistrates' courts in enforcing penalties against housing violators.

As yesterday's inspection got under way, Mr. Weaver and Mr. Murtagh, accompanied by several housing aides and inspectors, bore down upon the five-story tenement building at 1 West 118th Street, at Fifth Avenue.

In the first apartment visited, on the second floor, the group found nine persons living in five rooms. The bathroom had broken-down fixtures. The only room leading to the fire escape was locked. One of the larger rooms was "partitioned" by a thin blanket, with different tenants living on either side of the "partition."

Angered at the existence of such a situation, which one of the inspectors described to him as "real luxury compared with some of the things you'll find in Harlem," Mr. Murtagh said:

"This condition must be corrected. These people are entitled to live in places that are at least fit for human habitation."

The Chief Magistrate also renewed his pledge of cooperation in punishing law-violating landlords. He said there would be "stiff fines" and "if necessary, jail sentences." Some of the jail sentences would be suspended, Mr. Murtagh said, if landlords moved quickly to correct violations.

Mr. Murtagh has assigned himself and two other magistrates to sit "indefinitely" in Municipal Term magistrates courts to deal with tenement violations. He will sit in Manhattan, Magistrate Morris Plascowe in the Bronx and Magistrate Charles E. Ramsgate in Brookly.

After seeing Harlem conditions yesterday, the Chief Magistrate announced that "if these three extra sittings are not enough, there will be two more right away."

In all, the housing inspectors found twelve violations in the first apartment visited, including missing doorknobs, defective electric connections and uncapped gas jets. In the bathroom there was a hole in the ceiling where no one had bothered to replace plaster after plumbing repairs.

The inspectors also reported that they had found "more than 100" violations of various kinds in the entire building at 1 West 118th Streets.

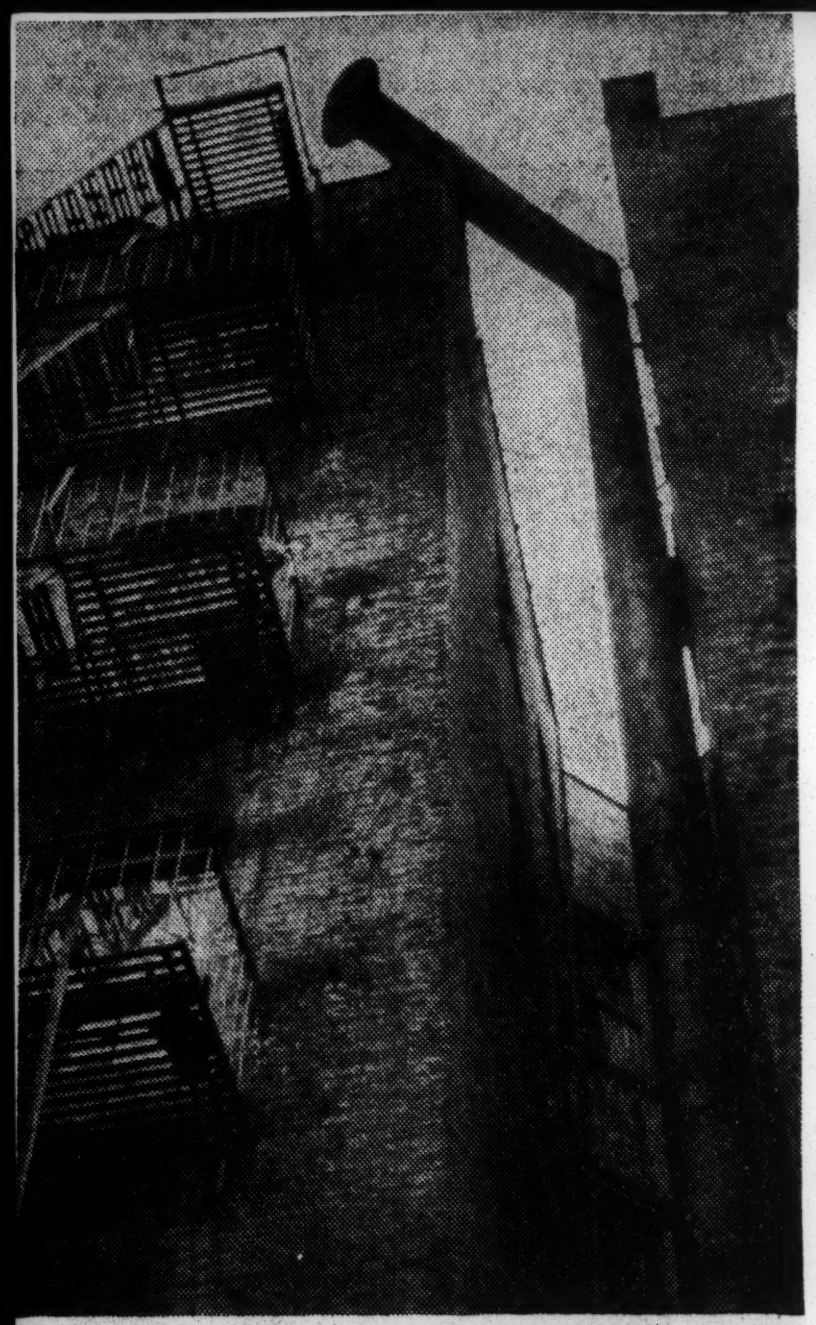
On the top of the structure at 1468 Fifth Avenue virtually adjoining the first building visited, was a tipped-over chimney, with smoke emanating from the broken-off pipe.

The inspection party returned to the street and then proceeded via the basement of 1 West 118th Street to the courtyard in the rear of the 118th Street structure and the adjoining buildings at 1464-1466-1468 Fifth Avenue. There they poked around among articles of trash and garbage that had been thrown into the areaway from the tenements.

From the courtyard the officials and inspectors looked up at rusted fire escapes, some with landings piled so high with toys and junk that they seemed virtually useless in case of a fire. On some of the fire escapes suspension ladders were broken, virtually cutting off emergency descent to the ground from the second stories.

Mr. Weaver, the Chief Magistrate and the inspectors went to the offices of the Klahr Realty Corporation, 1466 Fifth Avenue, reportedly the owner of the tenements, and questioned Raphael Brooks, described as agent for the landlord.

At the direction of Mr. Weaver, Patrolman George Urquehart of the Twenty-eighth Precinct served Mr. Brooks with a summons for violation of the sanitary code re-



The New York Times (by Larry Morris)

...ued metal smoke stack, the top of which toppled over some time ago at the 1 West 118th Street building.

turnable at 10 A. M. next Monday in Upper Manhattan Court. Mr. Weaver said he hoped to have the landlord brought into Mr. Murtagh's special term on the other violation charges "within ten days."

As the survey continues, inspectors are to make daily reports of violations, and landlords will be told to correct the conditions or face court action. A similar survey, Mr. Weaver disclosed, has been under way for about a month in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. Later it is planned to extend the study to other Manhattan "bad spots" and the Bronx.

Glester Hinds, chairman of the People's Civic and Welfare Association, 180 West 135th Street, accompanied the officials on the initial trip and said tenants of Harlem buildings were "helpless against landlords who speculate in human lives." The tenants do not complain, Mr. Hinds asserted, "because they have nowhere else to go."

# STICHMAN ADVISES NEGROES ON HOMES

## State Housing Does Not Bar Them, but They Must Enter 'Front Door,' He Says

## SUB-LEASE CASE IS HEARD

## Tenant in Veterans' Project Is Accused of Improperly Ceding His Apartment to Others

Herman T. Stichman, State Commissioner of Housing, advised Negroes yesterday not to be hesitant about applying for apartments in state-controlled housing developments, "as we want you as part of the projects."

He warned, however, against "illegal" methods of gaining access and told them to "go through the front door—don't camp."

His remarks were made during a recess at an informal hearing at 270 Broadway on an application by the United Veterans Mutual Housing Corporation to evict a Negro family from the 800-family Bell Park Gardens development in Bayside, Queens.

In the group to which the advice was directed were Walter E. Nicholson of the legal division of the Jamaica branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Arthur Wright, representing the Urban League of Greater New York.

The Commissioner told them that if they spent as much time and energy pursuing the proper channels for Negro tenancy "as you do at hearings like this one, we would have no occasion for cases like this one."

The case was concerned with Milton Kaufman of 69-35 218th Street, Bayside (Bell Park Gardens) who, when he could not get permission to sublet his apartment, permitted Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright and their three children to move in. Mr. Kaufman moved to other quarters.

### The Various Contentions

The housing corporation contended that the Wrights had no legal right to occupy the apartment as they had no lease, and that the rightful occupant, Mr. Kaufman, was without license to rent it to anyone.

Concerning charges of discrimination brought by attorneys for the Wrights, the corporation pointed out that a Negro family already occupies one of the Bell Park Gardens apartments under a sublease and that Mr. Kaufman's application for a sublease was denied twice before the corporation was aware that he intended to let his home to Negroes.

The denial of his request, it was said, was one of five since February, 1950, when the development reached its capacity. The corporation asked that Mr. Kaufman allow his apartment to return to the development pool for reassignment and that he would be placed in "Number Two" position on the waiting list if he decided to return to Bell Park Gardens, acocrding to corporation witnesses.

The Wrights moved into the apartment on Aug. 18 and soon thereafter, according to Mr. Wright, leaflets were circulated in the neighborhood calling attention to their tenancy.

Commissioner Stichman, who was one of the founders of the development, denied there was any discrimination and held that it was only since the advent of his administration, beginning Aug. 7, 1944, that Negroes had been admitted to cooperative housing projects.

He adjourned the hearing to Dec. 2 at 2:30 P. M.

**DR. ROBERT D. PULLEY, prominent Toledo, Ohio dentist, was recently elected vice chairman of the Toledo Housing Authority. He succeeds Edmund T. Collins, real estate broker who resigned became of ill health. Dr. Pulley has been a member of the Authority since 1934.**

# ALPINE GUILD REACHES DEEP TO FIGHT MISERY

## Provides Healthful Food For Ailing Children—And More

## DRIVE IS IN FINAL WEEK

Don't let the lofty name fool you. The Alpine Guild is one woman's group that delves in the very depths of human misery.

Most Memphians know the Guild provides oranges, milk and cold liver oil for children exposed to tuberculosis infections. They know, too, that Guild member-volunteers pay weekly visits tothe homes of the children, paying their own transportation.

### It Doesn't Stop There

Few realize, however, that Giuld members often are moved to give aid above and beyond the call of duty.

One such extra charity venture started last October, when a Guild worker found the wife and three small children of a hospialized Negro tuberculosis victim, huddling in a one-room apartment on North Second.

The apartment was a hovel. A cold wind whistled through torn plaster. Ill-clothed children sat coughing on the only furniture in the room, a badly worn mattress on the floor.

The worker, Mrs. Charles Hodges, chairman of children, got busy at once. She started the youngsters on her health-building diet. Then she opened a campaign to move the family to the LeMoyne Gardens public housing project.

### Solved This, Too

The move took place the first week of January. But there remained a critical need for clothing and furniture.

Guild members solved this, too. They found coats, underwear and shoes for the children. They got a couch, three chairs, sheets and other furnishings for the home.

The children are in good health now.

Today the Guild enters the final week of its annual Valenttine Drive for food funds. With a goal of $10,000, collections are still under $3500.

Donations may be placed in any of the 500 milk bottle containers to be found in groceries, service stations and other places of business. They may be taken to the campaign headquarters in the Peabody lobby.

Or they may be mailed to the Alpine Guild at Postoffic Box 1137 Memphis.

BEFORE—A Negro mother and three small children were lviing in this bare, drafty hovel on North Second when Mrs. Charles Hodges (above), chairman of Children for the Alpine Guild, found the family last October. The father, a tuberculosis victim, was in a hospital, but was soon to come home —with hi sremaining germs. —Staff Photos

AFTER—The Alpine Guild lost no time moving the family to this pleasant home in LeMoyne Gardens. The children —healthy now—are enjoying the couch and their clothes, all gifts from the women's group that provides them with resistance-building oranges, milk and cod liver oil. The Guild is entering the final week of its annual Valentine Drive for food funds.

# MHA Starts Taking Options For Purchase of Property For Negro Public Housing

## SOUTH MEMPHIS AREA TO BE RAZED, REBUILT

### Cost Will Be In Excess Of $8,000,000

### WILL ELIMINATE SLUMS

By MIKE McGEE
Real Estate Editor

The Memphis Housing Authority this week started taking options on 183 parcels of propertey, on which present structures are to be demolished and replaced by 600 units of public housing for Negroes.

The propertey in question is for the most part located north of Porter School and L. E. Brown Playground with Lauderdale the west boundary, Grace Alley and Browdre Place a half block south of Vance the north boundary, and the east boundary being determined by the alley to the west of Orleans between Bowdre and L. E. Brown Playground.

**$136,000 Is Saved**

The MHA planned originally to take property facing on Orleans between Bowdre and St. Paul, but decided to save the approximate $136,000 this property would cost.

In addition to a strip of property on Georgia between the west boundary line of the Brown Playground and McKinley is to be included in the project.

Property to be taken over for the public housing project will cost approximately $1,000,000, Walter Simmons, associate director of the MHA said.

In addition, the 600 units of Negro public housing will cost about $7,175,000, Mr. Simmons estimates. Construction is due to start about Sept. 1.

The public housing project, with an adjacent urban rehabilitation project planned as a future development, will materially change the appearance of South Memphis and one of the worst general slum areas in the city.

**Tear Out, Rebuild**

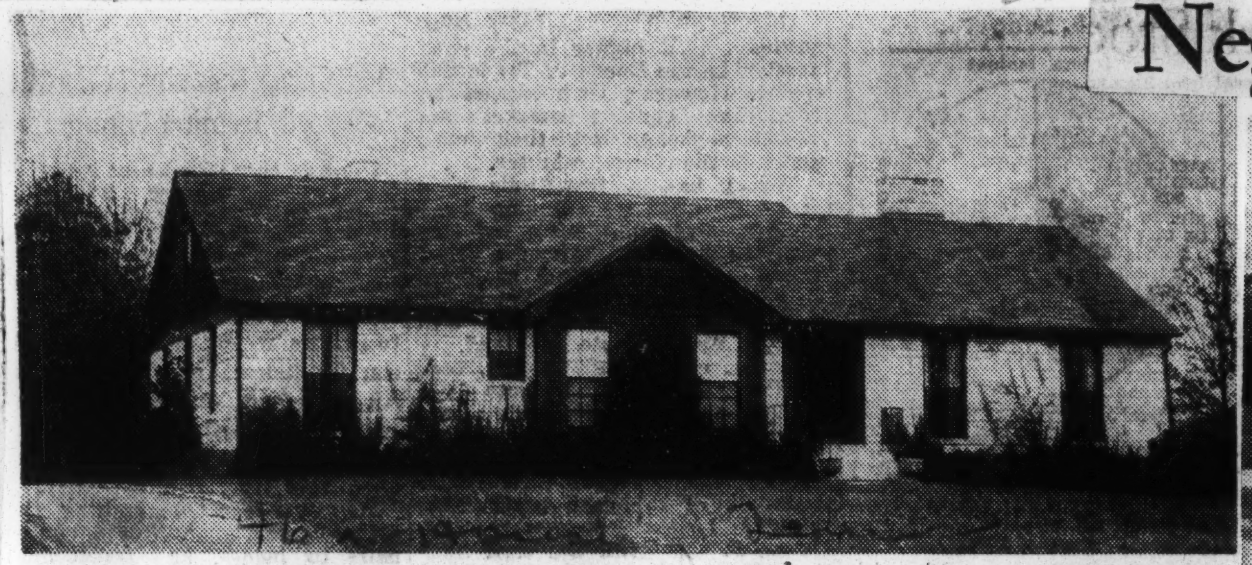
The overall plan calls for a widening of Georgia to 80 feet. The urban rehabilitation project will be bounded on the north by Georgia, on the west by Lauderdal,e on the south by Railroad Avenue and on the east by E. H. Crump Boulevard.

This urban rehabilitation project calls for the tearing out of all present structures in the area except the homes on Clinton and homes on Polk backing up to those on Clinton.

After the city purchases the land and clears it, the property will be resold for development for housing, industrial purposes and for shopping centers.

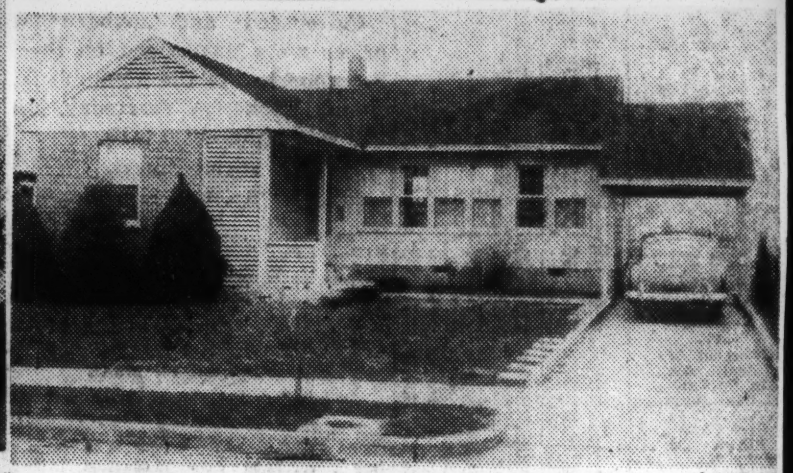
In the meantime the Mayor's Housing Rehabilitation Committee Thursday met to further perfect its general program for the eventual repair or replacement of some 17,000 substandard homes in Memphis.

Committees were named to determine just what definition minimum standard housing shall require and also what legal authority the city and county have or may need for the program.



HOME OF DOCTOR—Dr. and Mrs. Webb B. Key have paid $35,000 for the home at 3904 Central. Mrs. J. T. Humphreys handled the sale in cooperation with Edgar Bailey of E. O. Bailey & Co., Inc.

SALE ON PATTERSON—The home at 757 Patterson has been bought by R. H. Smith for $12,250 with Jim Giardina of Marx & Bensdorf, Inc., the salesman.



RECENTLY SOLD—William H. Holland has paid Erie Porter $12,500 for the home at 3614 Kenwood with Mrs. Norma Pleasants and Mrs. Roberta Bell of the Ora Campbell Agency handling the sale.

## Builders Name AFRO Writer

### Reed Appointed To Publicity Post

NASHVILLE — W. A. Reed Jr. Nashville news correspondent for the AFRO, has been named a public relations counsel for the College Hill Developments, local four - corporation housing setup that embraces the College Hill Apartments, College Hill Housing, College Hill Homes and McKissack, General Contractors, Inc.

W. A. Reed Jr.

The housing units recently built at a cost of $1,200,000, will be formally dedicated later in the spring. They represent a new trend in housing that includes low cost with beauty and an individual pattern in apartment design.

Mr. Reed, working with associates of McKissack and McKissack, will endeavor to tell the story of the building of this new colored development to Americans.

Now serving as public relations director of the First Baptist Church and publicist for the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Mr. Reed has been syndicating news stories from the Nashville area for almost ten years. He has been connected with the AFRO for almost a year and before that time was a contributor to the Nashville Globe and Nashville Banner.

**News Stories Create Interest**

He was recently the recipient of phone calls and notes following a series of feature stories about Nashvillians and stories on a murder-arson case that merited front page use in the national edi-

tion of the AFRO. He has been a contributor to Ebony magazine during the past year.

# RACIAL RIFTS TIED TO SLUMS IN SOUTH

## Survey by Regional Council Finds Inadequate Housing Harms Human Relations

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 6 —Failure to meet adequately the public housing needs in southern cities has resulted in "incalculable harm" to human relations in the region, the Southern Regional Council has reported.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the council, said that a survey by that organization showed that of seventy-seven cities throughout the country with 30 per cent or more sub-standard dwellings, fifty-nine were located in the South.

"The wretched slum dwellings in our southern cities do us incalculable harm, morally as well as materially," Dr. Mitchell said. "Distrust, fear, rumor and ultimately open violence are the fearful price we pay for the failure to provide long-range constructive remedies.

"The American people have become firmly convinced that the opportunity to secure good housing is a fundamental human right in a democracy. And low-income families share the right to good housing, at rentals they can afford."

### Aera Leaders on Council

The Council comprises leading clergyman, business men, labor leaders, editors and educators representing both races in thirteen southern states.

Dr. Mitchell asserted that the council's report on blighted housing and its relationship to racial tension was the result of a series of regional discussions in recent months by agencies interested in promoting better human relations in the South.

Before its release, the report was approved by the policy-making bodies of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, southern offices; the Catholic Committee of the South; the National Urban League, southern field office; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, southeast regional office, and the Texas Council of Negro Organizations.

The report noted that Negro-occupied houses in the average southern community have a dollar value less than half of that of the white-occupied houses; that overcrowding among Negroes is three to four times as great as it is among whites; that more than twice as many Negro homes are dilapidated as compared with white homes, and that in many southern cities, three-fourths of all Negro-occupied houses are sub-standard.

### Expansion Held Blocked

Expansion of Negro residential areas has been almost completely blocked, the report stated, and as a result Negroes have had to try a block-by-block conversion of older housing from white to Negro occupancy. This transition process, it said, breeds human conflict and frequently ends with bombings and similar terrorizing tactics.

In the last six years, the council reported, Southern states have made much progress in lessening segregation practices in transportation, voting, education and job opportunities. However, it added, there have been forty bombings since January, 1951, with racial housing conflicts apparently at the center of most of them.

The absence of effective police action in the bombing cases and the continued spread of housing inequities among the low-income groups have placed an "enormous responsibility" upon civic-minded individuals and organizations in each community, the report held.

The six agencies signing the report called on citizens groups in each community to conduct community self-surveys of housing conditions; to press for impartial police handling of housing tensions; to set up community planning bodies with representation of all minority groups; to develop expansion areas for the inadequately housed and to take steps to strengthen municipal housing ordinances and to back them up with regular inspections.

# Va. Housing To Provide Many Homes

NORFOLK, Va. (ANP) — One of the most ambitious and far-reaching slum clearance projects in any city in the United States is under way in Norfolk. Most of it will benefit low income Negro families. Four public housing projects are for Negroes.

The three housing projects now being completed are Diggs Park, Moton Park and Bowling Park. Diggs Park will provide homes for 428 families and will cost about $4,280,000. Moton Park will give homes to 158 families at a cost of $1,380,000. Bowling Park is intended to provide homes for 350 families at a cost of $3,500,000.

Diggs Park is named for J. Eugen Diggs, local lawyer, who has been very helpful in giving advice and service in various capacities to the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

Moton Park is named in memory of the late Dr. Robert Russa Moton, well known educator who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute.

Bowling Park is named for Dr. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of Norfolk's First Baptist Church, Bute street, and an eminent pastor and preacher whose advice and assistance helped to plan the projects.

A fourth housing project, Young Park, is named for P. B. Young, dean of Negro newspapermen and publish of the Journal and Guide. This 750-unit project is in the early stages. It is located in the heart of the Negro section of Norfolk where some of the worst slums of the city were located. The city is still in the demolition process looking to the possibility of beginning construction work in the fall or late summer.

The current slum clearance work is known as Project 1. It covers 126.9 acres. About 2,900 Negro families are involved in this project. Norfolk's share in the financing of this project is about $1,850,237.

Other slum clearance projects in Norfolk for low income Negro families include Carney Park, 224 units, in the section of the city called Titustown.

Anderson Park, 92 units, in Campostella; Oakleaf Park, housing 300 families; Liberty Park, 893 units; Roberts Park, named for the first president of Liberia, Joseph Jenkins Roberts, 229 families, and Douglas Park, with a goodly number of low income Negro families.

**GETS CHICAGO POST—Miss Ann Lorraine Boyd of Blue Island, Ill., a 1951 graduate of Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio, has become a member of the Department of Public Welfare, Chicago, Ill. Miss Boyd was a Social Administration major.**

# Convictions Of 4 In Cicero Hailed

NEW YORK—The conviction in a federal district court of four law enforcement officials in the Cicero riot case "is most encouraging," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in a wire to Leo F. Tierney who was appointed special assistant attorney-general to prosecute the case.

The jury returned verdicts of guilty against Police Chief Erwin Rinievsky, Town Attorney Nicholas Berkys, Police Sergeant Roland Brani and Patrolman Frank A. Lange. The four, together with three other officials of the Chicago suburb, had been indicted on the charge of violating the civil rights of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., whose property they failed to protect when he attempted to move into an apartment in the lily-white town. Charges were dismissed against two of the original seven defendants. Another was acquitted by the jury.

**CONVICTIONS SET EXAMPLE**

In his telegram to Tierney, the NAACP attorney gave assurance that "this Association and all true Americans will most certainly appreciate your courageous and forthright prosecution of this case." Mr. Marshall further said: "These convictions will go far to convince not only governmental officials in Illinois but in other states" that they will "have to answer before the bar of justice" for their failure to administer the law without discrimination.

These convictions, he asserted when contrasted with the failure of the state courts to take affirmative action, "once again demonstrate the need for vigorou enforcement of our federal civil rights statutes by our government."

**INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT**

The rioting which broke o last July 11 when Mr. Clark attempted to move into an apartment in Cicero focused international attention upon that town. The mob, which destroyed the 20-apartment building in which Mr. Clark had rented a dwelling, was finally quelled by state militia ordered in by Governor Adlai Stevenson.

At the outbreak of the rioting, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, flew hurriedly to the scene and, together with local NAACP representatives, marshalled the forces to expose and resist this denial of freedom of residence.

# Attends Social Work Confab In India

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander left by plane recently as a member of the United States Committee of the International Conference of Social Work which will convene in Madras, India.

Chairman of the committee is Fred K. Hoehler. Other committee members include Lester Granger, former president of the National Conference of Social Workers and executive secretary of the National Urban League, and Dr. Warren Banner, research director of the NUL.

The committee has been invited by Chester Bowles, United States ambassador to India, to spend some time in New Delhi, Karachi, Bombay, Bangalore and Mysore as guest of the embassy, in a study of social conditions in that country.

Mrs. Alexander will visit other countries while in the East. Among them will be Israel, Jerusalem, Jordan, Egypt and North Africa.

She is a member of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, and also secretary of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission.

She formerly served as a member on President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights.

# Ernest E. Neal Off For Bombay

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Ernest E. Neal, director of Tuskegee Institute's Rural Life Council, left this week for a two-months' trip to India, during which time he will give lectures and hold seminars with various leaders on the Tuskegee Low-Cost Housing Program.

As one of a group of six special consultants invited by the International Conference of School Work, Neal't trip is being financed by the Ford Foundation through the Institute for International Education.

Before serving as delegate to the world meeting of social workers in Madras, on Dec. 14-19, he will also attend the International Child Study Conference in Bombay, Dec. 5-12.

46a Ky
Nurs. 12-18-52
Courier-Journal p.1 Louisville, Ky.

Courier-Journal Photo

READING AND RADIO LISTENING occupy most of the time of Mrs. Mary Smith, left, and Mrs. Alberta Taylor, patients at Woody's Nursing Home, 1915 W. Jefferson. The need for nursing homes for Negroes is great. Of 34 homes in the county, only five are for Negroes. About 7 per cent of all patients in homes are Negro, while Negroes make up 15 per cent of the total population. One Negro home is not approved.

***Nursing Homes: Havens or Hovels?***

# 32 of 34 Offering Care Facilities Here Are on The Health Board's Approved List

Courier-Journal p.1 Louisville, Ky.

*This is the second article of a series on nursing homes in Louisville and Jefferson County.*

By ORA SPAID 46a Ky

Nurs. 12-18-52

There is no such thing as an average nursing home. They vary widely in rates, staff, care provided, bed capacity, and persons admitted. About the only thing they have in common is that all are in big, usually old, several-story houses.

The Louisville-Jefferson County Board of Health's nursing-home code—rewritten and adopted April 20, 1950 from an earlier code passed July 20, 1944—sets minimum standards for all homes. Only two of the 34 homes in the county are not on the latest approved list because they have not met the standards. One home, recently opened, is operating on a provisional permit until its standards can be determined. The rest differ in degrees above the minimum standards.

Most nursing homes are run by women who are practical nurses, in a few cases registered nurses. Although it is a business with them, most of the operators take more than a business interest in their patients. They are kindly and sympathetic, conscious of their responsibility.

One nurse has been keeping a patient free of charge for several months. The patient thinks her children are paying for her care. The owner of the home won't apply for welfare funds for the woman because then she would know the true story.

A few of the owners appeared somewhat cold toward their charges. It should be said that caring for persons who are apt to be accentric and sometimes demanding must be trying, and lapses in patience probably can be forgiven most of the time.

The homes are staffed by at least one practical nurse around the clock, a cook, kitchen help, sometimes a janitor or handyman, and often a nurse's aide or maid. The staff size varies according to the capacity of the home.

The licensed homes range in capacity from six to 32 patients. There are usually more women than men—about 2 to 1. One matron thinks this is because men are easier to get along with and stay longer in their children's homes.

Most of the patients are between 70 and 80 and about half of them are bedfast with chronic illness or broken limbs or hips. A few homes have mentally ill persons, most of them senescent.

Although some homes have private rooms at higher rates, most house their residents about three to a room. Rates vary, not only by room, but in some cases by the bed; some locations apparently being more desirable than others. The amount of attention required also figures in the cost.

Rates run from $55 to $280 and up a month. The average rate of all homes is probably between $90 and $100 a month, because there are more homes in the higher-cost range. 46a Ky

It is very evident that in nursing homes you get what you pay for. Where rates are higher, care, food, and atmosphere are better.

For his or her money, the well patient gets a bed, linen, meals, in some cases personal laundry, and the watchfulness of a nurse. Sick patients, of course, get meals in bed, baths, and personal nursing care.

Courier-Journal p.2 Ky

Beyond these essentials, most nursing homes give their patients some amount of friendly attention that cannot be measured, but counts most with old people. On the other hand, some homes are indifferent to any but the essential needs of the patient.

Recreation if left up to the resident; most matrons believe the aged require little.

An interesting report on attitudes of nursing home patients is contained in an exhaustive survey done in 1950 by Leroy Gruner as a master's thesis at the University of Louisville. His study revealed that 92 per cent list "all day" as free time, but few seem to have much in the way of normal recreation. Listening to the radio (if they have their own) was top on the list—13 per cent said they listen all day. About half said they read an hour or more each day, but 39 per cent said they never read.

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Besides these activities, most of the residents gab with others and visitors; some sew or knit; a few help bedridden patients, and others go for walks or to church. Most patients can leave the home, with permission, to visit relatives for overnight or a several days' stay.

Much of the time is spent napping, and bedtime usually comes early for the aged.

Gruner also revealed that 29 per cent of the patients he questioned said they entered the home by their own choice, 21 per cent said it was of necessity, and 44 per cent listed a combination of the two. When asked how many friends they had, most listed more than 50, but few mentioned any friends in the home.

The matrons are almost unanimous in the opinion that their charges are happier in the homes than they would be elsewhere. Some of this can be discounted to pride, but for the most part it may be true. The happiness of the aged, of such concern to relatives, cannot solely be determined by place or environment. Dr. Howell Williams, dean of the U. of L. Kent School for Social Research, says, and so do the old folks, that what they want above all is to feel useful. The nursing home does not contribute greatly to this.

In the case of the chronically ill, happiness is probably proportional to how good or bad they feel. Here the home can give limited help, by adequate medical care.

Routine medication can be administered by practical nurses, but special treatment requires the attention of a registered nurse. Not many homes have registered nurses. At the direction of a doctor, visiting nurses frequently go into the homes for this purpose.

Each patient is expected to have his personal physician. Some homes admit applicants only by a doctor's recommendation, and most co-operate well with physicians in treatment.

The casual visitor's impression of a nursing home depends upon what he is accustomed to. It is probably true that if you visited 10 nursing homes they would be no better or no worse than 10 similar boarding or apartment-house dwellings.

Some are dingy and depressing, with cooking odors, dull, dark walls, no rugs—a somber, deathlike atmosphere. Others are brightly, tinily starched uniforms—an air of efficiency and life about the place. It depends on what you are looking for.

46b 1952

Maryland

By Arthur Ellis—The Washington Post

In a rare public appearance, Miss Mary Merrick, founder of the Christ Child Society in 1886, yesterday attended the dedication of the new Christ Child Farm for Convalescent Children, Rockville, Md. Miss Merrick, who has spent almost a lifetime encased in a brace, has a word with Vickie (center) and Priscilla, before the dedication ceremonies.

# Child Farm's 'Angel' Sees Dream Fulfilled

Post P. 12m Sun. 5-11-52

By Matt C. McDade
Post Reporter

Miss Mary Virginia Merrick made one of her rare public outings yesterday to attend the formal dedication of her latest dream come true — the new Christ Child Farm for Convalescent Children at Rockville, Md.

The gentle, white-haired invalid, founder and guiding angel of the Christ Child Society since 1886, came as a spectator. But she unwittingly took the spotlight from the gleaming new rest home, and she heard herself eulogized by the Most. Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington.

Archbishop O'Boyle laid the cornerstone and blessed the building, which can accomodate 50 children of all races and creeds from the metropolitan area.

The event, he said, "brings to fruition the hopes and aspirations of all members of the society."

He then turned to the slender woman in the wheelchair, her body supported by a heavy steel-and-leather jacket. Hopelessly crippled since her teens, and now past 80, she still actively directs one of the largest child care enterprises in the history of Washington.

"Miss Merrick can look back with pride and satisfaction, and be happy and contented that this magnificent home has finally been completed and dedicated to children," he said.

The archbishop urged Miss Merrick to be "thankful to Him, who gave you the inspiration, the courage and strength to carry on your work and inspire others to follow you."

To members of the Christ Child Society he said, "You have a leader who knows no difficulties at all. If you haven't found it out, I have!" He said he hoped the society would always retain her spirit.

Archbishop O'Boyle also thanked the State of Maryland for its aid in getting Federal funds for 44 percent of the cost of the $475,000, 36-room home. He then paid tribute to the Community Chest, which helps support the society.

Others who participated in the dedication ceremonies were Mrs. William R. Knobloch, vice president of the board and chairman in charge of the farm; Herbert G. Fritz, of the Maryland Department of Health; William J. Haggerty, budget chairman of the Community Chest, and Dr. Byron Olson, of the United States National Institutes of Health. The Trinity College Glee Club sang.

Assisting Archbishop O'Boyle in the ritual of dedication were the Rev. Philip M. Hannan, chancellor of the Archdiocese; the Rev. James Caulfield, chaplain of the Christ Child Society, and the Rev. Walter J. Schmitz, S.S., of Catholic University, master of ceremonies.

46a 1952

Michigan (Housing)

# Federal Judge Blasts Detroit's Housing Bias

DETROIT (ANP) — Federal Judge Arthur F. Lederle blasted Detroit's housing bias last week before a packed courtroom during hearing of a suit opened by the Detroit branch of the NAACP to end segregation public housing in the city.

Judge Lederle advised the attorneys representing the city of Detroit to go back to their employers and "tell them what the law is."

"I cannot understand," shouted the Judge, "how Mayor Albert Cobe feels that he can do in public housing what the law in restrictive covenant cases prevents him from doing in private housing. If a Negro wants to move next to Mayor Cobe, he cannot prevent him from doing so, and I cannot understand why he thinks he can prevent that in public housing."

In order to determine just how Mayor Cobe, Harry Durbin, Director of the Detroit Housing Commission can justify the present policy of separate public housing projects for Negroes and whites, Judge Lederle has requested that they appear as witnesses in the next hearing of the suit scheduled for the latter part of April.

# Negro Christmas Cheer Club Thanks Jackson Support

The Jackson Negro Chritsmas Cheer Club submits final acknowledgement of all contributions received in suuport of its 1951 Christmas Cheer appeal.

Contributions previously acknowledged, $2,084.41; Colonial Bakery, $32.00; Hardin Bakery, $32.00; Golden Krust Bakery, $32.00; Acme Bakery, $32.00; Russell Company, $25.00; Robert E. Lee Hotel, $25.00; College Hill Baptist Church, $17.68; Pratt Memorial Church, $16.00.

Wharton and Roberts. $10.00; Raymond McClinton Store, $10.00; Rev. Robert M. Stevens, $10.00; President Jacob L. Reddix, $10,000; Farish Street Baptist Church, $10.00; New Mt. Zion Baptist Church, $10.00; St. Mark Episcopal Church, $7.00; Rev. R. E. Fillis, $6.38; Mrs. M. M. Hubert, $5.00; Prospective Stenographers Club, $5.00.

State Furniture Company, $5.00; Mrs. W. M. Buie, $5.00; Harmonia Club, $5.00; State Beverage Company, $5.00; Luther Manship, $5.00; Clifford Waterhouse, $5.00; Mannie Lewis, $5.00; Dr. C. L. Barnes (total controbution $15.00) (Correction addition to previous listing) $5.00; Lindell Fraser, $2.50; Dev. Z. M. Winder, $2.00; Mrs. Maude Thompson, $2.00; Mrs. Elizabeth Craige, $2.00; A Friend, $1.00. Total Contributions, $2,428.97.

The Negro Christmas Cheer Club together with the beneficiaries numbering 672 families who received baskets will ever remain grateful to the generous people of Jackson who shared in making this a banner year for the Christmas Cheer Club and the needy.

# Negroes Barred From Homes In St. Louis

## Housing Project Ready But It's For Whites Only

ST. LOUIS.—(MCPB)—Although 704 units of public housing is ready for 5,000 families in the city's blighted area Negro slum dwellers will have to wait two or three more years before decent housing is available to them according to bold plans announced here by the St. Louis Housing Authority.

The Authority announced this week that the recently completed John G. Cochran apartments is ready for occupancy and that applications are being received from prospective tenants, white only. It also announced that the construction bids on the proposed 1736 unit Wendell Oliver Pruitt Homes for Negroes had been approved and that construction may start in two months with completion scheduled in two years or more.

Both housing projects are being built in former blighted areas populated by white and Negro families with the Wendell Pruitt project area mostly Negro and the Cochran apartment area mostly white. The Authority has declared that priority for occupants will be based on those families displaced from the area.

In spite of the former integrated residential pattern of parts of the area, the local Housing Authority has refused to take applications for living space in the Cochran project from Negroes. Efforts are also being made to accommodate persons who were forced to move away from the Third Street Interregional Highway being built through the area but Negroes applying at the Housing office for consideration in the public semi-federal measure are being refused.

The Housing Authority is being accused of "crystallizing and creating segregated housing by some community leaders. Observers point out that colored and white families had previously lived side by side in the area in harmony, being displaced only for the erection of the projects.

Now that the first group of homes are ready for occupancy, the Housing office is trying to block Negroes from returning to where they formerly lived it is reported. The St. Louis NAACP announced this week that it is screening families who have applied for apartments in the Cochran project for a possible court test.

Rents in the apartments will range from $20 to $64 according to the ability of the family to pay. Maximum for a single bedroom unit will be $49 and for a five bedroom unit $64. The Cochran apartments is the city's third housing project. The first two, Clinton-Peabody Terrace for whites only and Carr Square Village for Negroes, are ten years old.

## Detroit Fights Bill Aimed At Slum Projects

DETROIT (ANP) — The City of Detroit has appealed to Gov. G. Menen Williams and the state legislature to kill a bill before the house that would block financing of housing projects or slum clearance programs.

The bill would make it mandatory to submit every financing program for public housing or slum clearance to the voters at a regular election.

The city council, at the request of the housing commission, adopted a resolution setting these facts down and adding that the bill jeopardized the existence of present projects as well as those in the planning or construction stage.

# Families Cut From Assistance

**There are 74 young children in 11 families in St. Louis who face the same deprivation and** hardship as the Long family, yet the office for Aid to Dependent Children has abruptly discontinued financial aid.

This fact was revealed to the Argus this week by reliable sources with the intimation that ADC has acted in a discriminatory fashion despite its claims to the contrary.

Following publication of the story about the Arvella Long family, 913a Cardinal, in the March 28 issue, the Argus was informed that the ADC office was not being fair in pursuit of its duty which is to give aid to the children of needy families.

Investigation by the Argus and lengthy conversations with Robert Rippeto, ADC director, revealed no irregularities. However, the Argus was presented a list this week of families and children denied ADC aid within the last few weeks.

In each case aid was denied because the father of several or at least one of the children "had access" to the home. In one case, ADC is reported to have declared the father of seven children employable though the employment agency maintained he was too ill to work.

Another family with seven children, it was reported was cut off because the father returned to the city and was seen buying food although it was known that he resides in Chicago.

In the last conversation with Rippeto, the Argus learned that families which receive partial aid from a man and have no income to cover the remainder of the family, might be eligible for aid if they meet other requirements.

**POSSIBILITY**

Citing a specific case, Rippeto said that since the family had been eligible for aid prior to the time it was cut off, and if aid was discontinued because it was discovered that a man was supporting three of the children in a family of seven, it would be possible to continue aid to the remaining four children. He emphasized the fact that the parent would have to re-apply.

However, it was felt by the Argus informant that if such was the case, none of the families included in the list should have been completely cut off.

The oldest age on the list is 14. The smallest number of children in any family reported is five. In several of the cases it was reported that ADC had listed "frequent male visitors" as a reason for discontinuing aid.

## Outright Gift Of Homes Better Than Public Housing?

Many builders and economists studying the mass housing problem have given thought to the possibility of the state or government hiring operative builders to build subdivisions in suburban areas—and then giving these homes to those who would otherwise qualify for public housing. They reason that the outright gift of a small bungalow costs the public fund less that the cost of an apartment at minimal rent through the years. Then, too, the recipient of such a "free" home would be under the obligation of doing his own maintenance, tending his own furnace, cutting his own grass, and on top of all this, he would be contributing to his community as a tax-payer.

It costs the people 12, 13 or 14 thousand for a public housing unit, which then must be given janitor service, and often, if indeed not always, fails to produce a proper tax yield. On the other hand, the government could buy it for 10 thousand or less, give it land, and have a home built on to the needy family which would then be on its own feet, and responsible property-owners therefore, as long as they maintained the property and paid their taxes.

# National Housing Group Honors Dr. Henry McGuinn

RICHMOND, Va. — At a recent annual meeting of The National Association Of Housing Officials, held at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Henry J. McGuinn of the

DR. HENRY J. McGUNN

Richmond Re-development and Housing Authority was one of the commissioners honored for more than ten years of devoted duty as a local authority commissioner.

Dr. McGuinn has been a member of the Authority since its beginning in 1940. He also worked with the Richmond Citizen's Committee for two years to establish a Housing Authority in Richmond.

HIS CITATION reads: "Long service, without remuneration, signifies a full measure of devotion and loyalty as a public spirited citizen. Such unselfish contribution of time and effort to the advancement of better housing for the people of a community reflects credit upon the entire housing program and upon commissioners throughout the country, the men and women who are the foundation of that housing program."

The Richmond Re-development and Housing Authority is in the midst of completing two new projects: Hillside Court of 400 units and Creighton Court of 500 units, projects for whites and Negroes respectfully. It is also making surveys and studies incident to launching its re-development program.

Dr. McGuinn is chairman of the Division of the Social Sciences at Virginia Union University and has been a member of the faculty of that school for the past 25 years.

# Impact Of Race Upon Negro Community To Be Discussed

Chicago, Ill.—"The Psychological Impact of Race Upon the Negro Community" will be discussed by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, associate professor of child psychology at the College of the City of New York, Tuesday afternoon, May 27, as one of the features of the 79th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work.

The National Urban League, an associate member of the Conference, will present Dr. Clark at the luncheon meeting in the Conrad Hilton Hotel, according to Lester B. Granger, executive director of NUL, who is also president of the Conference. Mrs. Lee Wilson Hutchins, president of the Grand Rapids Urban League, will preside at the program.

Following the talk by Dr. Clark, who is also director of the Northside Center for Child Development, New York City, and a board member of NUL, there will be discussion by members of panel composed of Henry von Avery, director of community organizations, Urban League of St. Louis; A. A. Liveright, director, union leadership training project, University of Chicago; James N. Williams, executive secretary, Providence Urban League; and Paul Simon, associate professor, School of Social Work, University of Illinois.

The National Conference of Social Work, comprised of over 100,000 members representing social work agencies in the nation, will meet May 25-30. As an associate member, the National Urban League will be prominently featured at the sessions and will have a large exhibit at the Conference which will be attended by over 6,000 delegates.

President Lester B. Granger turns over the gavel to President-elect Edward C. Lindeman at the close of the 79th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Granger is executive director of the National Urban League and Prof. Lindeman is professor-emeritus of social philosophy of the New York School of social Work.

# *Housing Delegation Calls on President*

AFL-News Reporter P.5 Wed 3-5-52 Washington D.C.

**A delegation from the National Housing Conference called on President Truman to urge the creation of a commission to study the housing needs of the nation. The delegation included (left to right): Olya Margolin, National Council of Jewish Women; Elmer Henderson, American Council on Human Rights; the President; Boris Shishkin, secretary of the Housing Committee, AFL; Olin Linn, New Orleans, La., business leader and president of the National Housing Conference; Ira Robbins, New York City attorney and chairman of the board of directors of the National Housing Conference; Rev. Leo Geary, Commissioner of the Buffalo, N. Y., Housing Authority, representing the National Conference of Catholic Charities; Bert Seidman, member of the research staff, AFL; William J. Guste, New Orleans, La., attorney and member of the National Housing Conference.**

# Truman Urged To Create New Housing Body

AFL News Reporter P. 5 Wed 3-5-52 Washington D.C.

President Truman was urged to name a commission to look into the housing needs of the nation.

A delegation from the National Housing Conference called on Mr. Truman to tell him that "the growing housing shortage affects family welfare, defense, health and safety, city and regional planning, the security of the home-ownership structure and the social and financial solvency of communities."

The conference statement made 6 points.

1. The housing shortage is seriously impeding the defense effort.

2. Housing is failing to meet the needs of all income groups, the aging, large families, single persons, minority groups, migratory workers, and low income farm families.

3. A housing famine for minorities exists. The proportion of substandard housing occupied by nonwhites, for example, is 6 times as great as for whites, and the proportion of overcrowding is 4 times as great.

"This has precipitated serious tensions, impairment of civil rights and outbreaks of violence."

4. Not enough money is available for mortgage financing at reasonable terms despite federal insurance and guarantees. For some groups financing is not available on any terms. A reexamination of the mortgage-financing system is essential.

5. Whole areas of housing are being built at standards below the requirements for adequate family living.

"Many of these homes, including those in defense centers, are already deteriorating into slums, thereby jeopardizing the health and welfare of countless American families."

6. Neighborhoods are being built without adequate schools, shopping, transportation, and other facilities.

Among the representatives of the AFL who called upon the President were Boris Shishkin, AFL economist, and Bert Seidman, AFL assistant economist.

# Housing Crisis Hardest On Minorities

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON — Housing, especially for minority groups, is not now being produced by private interests sufficiently to meet their needs, the President was told last week by the National Housing Conferenc.

In a memorandum signed by the conference's board chairman, Ira Robbins, the President was urged to appoint a citizens to appraise houseing needs.

* * *

**THE CONFERENCE** declared that "there is virtually a housing famine for minorities throughout the country," and added:

"The proportion of substandard housing occupied by nonwhites, for example, is six times as great as for whites and the proportion of overcrowding is four times as great."

Included in the results of the housing crisis, the conference said, were" serious tensions, impairment of civil rights, and outbreaks in violence."

* * *

**TEXT OF THE** memorandum to the President follows:

The growing housing shortage has presented a number of problems affecting the housing of the American people as well as the future well - being of American communities. It affects major aspects of family welfare, defense, health and safety, city and regional planning, the security of the home - ownership structure and the social and financial solvency of communities.

Yet these have received inadequate attention. We therefore respectfully urge that a Commission of outstanding representative citizens be appointed by the President to appraise housing needs in terms of these and related aspects of the problem, and to make such recommendations to the President as the Commission may in the national interest consider necessary.

**THE CONDITIONS** which have necessitated the appointment of such a Commission are, in our opinion, as follows:

1l Housing which is being built today is not only failing to meet the needs of all income groups but is also seriously impeding the entire defense effort. A critical need for housing in defense areas—particularly for lower income workers and their families — has hindered the recruitment of labor for defense industries and precipitated labor turnover and inefficiency.

2. Housing now being produced is not meeting the needs of all income groups, particularly the average American families who are the backbone of America. It is also failing to meet the needs of such gourps as the aging, large families, single persons, minority groups, migratory workers and low income farm families. This failure to meet total housing needs raises serious social and economic questions which should be examined—with particular interference to the traditional democratic pattern of the American neighborhood.

3. **THERE IS** virtually a housing famine for minorities throughout the country. The proportion of substandard housing occupied by nonwhites, for example, is 6 times as great as for whites and the proportion of overcrowding 4 times as great. This has precipitated serious tensions, impairment of civil rights and outbreaks of violence. These outbreaks have not only retarded the defense effort but have affected our prestige abroad.

4. There is not enough money available for mortgage financing at reasonable terms despite federal insurance and guarantees. For some groups financing is unavailable on any terms. A re-examination of the mortgage-financing system is essential.

5. Whole areas of housing are being built at standards below the requirements for adequate family living. Many of these homes, including those in defense centers are already deteriorating into slums, thereby jeopardizing the health and welfare of countless American families and the solvency of hundreds of municipalities.

6. Neighborhood sare being built without adequate relationship to adequate schools, shopping, transportation, and other facilities.

* * *

**MANY PROPOSALS** for meeting these problems have been offered and some have been adopted. The houses built today affect the nation's physical development for generations ahead — distribution of its population, the location of future industries and facilities and the social pattern of American communities.

A comprehensive re-examination of current programs, policies and proposals is therefore imperative and can best be carried out by a Commission as suggested. Its independent investigation and recommendations would not only appraise the present program and problems, but might suggest new avenues of solution not previously considered.

# Slums And Treatment Of Negroes Listed As Evils

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The two great abuses in America today are the city slums and the treatment of the Negro, recently declared Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.).

Addressing the National Housing Conference at its closing banquet held at the Statler hotel last week the Illinois Senator declared that he gave his support to the federal housing act of 1949 because it was aimed to ease both of these abuses.

But the real estate lobby is trying to kill public housing and protesting against government interference accused Douglas, and the local housing authorities and federal administrators are dragging their feet in getting the job done.

Douglas called for speed, speed, speed in the building of houses.

Also addressing the banquet was Sen. Charles Toby (R., N. H.), who blasted the House of Representatives for proposing to cut the housing appropriation.

He branded the house action as a program of slums for the many and crumbs for the few.

**PRESIDENT CHARGES GROUPS HAMSTRING HOUSING EFFORT**

President Truman climaxed the final session of congress by charging the real estate lobby and other unidentified groups with trying to hamstring the government by cutting the appropriation.

The appropriation cut is about to ruin the national defense program, said the President, and is leading the United States right down the alley that Stalin wants it to go.

Truman asked that the provision which limits the construction of low rent housing to 5,000 units this year be knocked out of the house-passed bill and that 75,000 units be recommended.

The President indicated that after his retirement from public office he is going after these fellows with hammer and tongs who tried to hamstring the government.

He is going up and down the country as a private citizen, he declared, and try to tell the people what the government means from the precinct to the President.

**HOUSING PROGRAM MAKES PROGRESS**

Addressing the conference at its opening meeting, Raymond M. Foley, Federal Housing and Home Finance Administrator, declared that the housing program has made progress during the past year and has strengthened the hands of friends in Congress.

The progress has been due to the active experience of cities working to use the federal aids in clearing slums and redevelping the areas, stated Foley.

The general preliminaries now have moved into the practical problems of actual operations, and an increasing number of cases will be carrying out the acquisition and clearance of slums and blighted areas during the coming months.

In this process cities are recognizing the human necessities involved in relocating thousands of families, a problem commonly found among low income groups located in many slum dwellings. The rehousing of minority groups has necessitated the integrated use of all parts of the Federal housing aids in the various communities.

This has brought about a realization that cities will need some public housing. Under present circumstances the cities will need the lively cooperation of private builders and private capital and land developers.

Out of this experience, said the FHHF administrator, they have developed the procedure for coordinated application of all federal assistance available in dealing with complicated slum clearance projec-

The New York Times (by Larry Morris)

Clearing the debris from a lot on Holmes Street

Youngsters sweep Forest Avenue with brooms borrowed from the Department of Sanitation

# Bronx Small Fry in Noisy Parade To Start Clean-Up of Prized Block

By MEYER BERGER

At 4 P. M. yesterday 150 small fry tumbled out of Forest Neighborhood House, on Forest Avenue between Holme and 166th Streets, in the Morrisania district in the Bronx, to start the annual spring clean-up on the block.

There was a parade. Six and 7-year-olds beat hand-drums made of wooden salad bowls with calfskin heads, shook homemade tambourines, waved small American flags and fell into shrill clump formation with signs and banners advertising the clean-up.

Forest Avenue House block is the neatest in all of Morrisania's slum area. Small-fry Forest Rangers jealously guard the eighteen maple trees planted in the block three years ago with small donations from them and from landlords and tenants in the street.

They help their parents paint the railings and the window frames. They build window boxes. They clear vacant lots near by for day-camp space and outdoor cookery. The borrow street brooms to sweep the gutters. They grow all manner of greenery.

### Recalls the Olden Days

Mrs. Charlotte Metz, who has lived in the block forty-nine years —she came there as a dark-haired girl of 14—stood on the porch of her home two doors up from the Forest House and reminisced about the neighborhood as she knew it in 1903.

Forest Avenue was a dirt lane with giant maples and elms, and birds lived in the trees and made lovely chorus at twilight. The only other sounds you heard then were the neighbors' cows, the clack and whir of farm machinery, the distant toot of the New York Central.

The good of Forest Neighborhood House, who have heard these idyllic stories over and over, said they know the street will never again be the way Mrs. Metz remembers it, but they said that the tree-planting and lot-clearing program has made for healthy inter-race relations in the block.

The Forest Neighborhood House handles 125,000 persons a year, from kindergarten through all the adult stages, from 7:30 A. M. to 10 P. M. five days a week. Activities range from day-care through all the arts, with sidewalk art shows and a full athletic and cultural program.

### Clear Lots for Play Space

The children have cleared several neighborhood lots of litter and use them for play space. Their energies in this direction have reduced delinquency by 50 per cent.

One lot they saved by sweat and surface archaeology is now the property of Forest House. It belonged to a number of persons who had moved to seven different states, and forgotten it. Eight months spent in getting quitclaims, and $1,200 from the August Heckscher Foundation for back taxes, saved it.

Even Mrs. Metz couldn't remember what the original dee closed. It spoke of the lot ing "in the Village of Eltonah in the County of Westchester."

"Before my time," murmured Mrs. Metz, and turned her eyes on the kids whooping down street on parade with their banners and proudly wearing their Forest Ranger buttons—a white badge with a simple green leaf.

# Negro Neighbor Held Not to Hurt Values

## Prospering of Minorities Creates Stable Market, Coast Appraiser Says

By Richard B. Lyman

The long-held belief that the presence of Negroes or other minorities in a neighborhood is a serious value-destroying influence is no longer valid, according to Belden Morgan, of South Pasadena, Calif., former president of both the Chicago and Los Angeles chapters of the Society of Residential Appraisers. Only when such minorities start to invade an area markedly beyond what they can afford does this viewpoint, which had a great deal of merit up until about twenty years ago, still hold good, according to Mr. Morgan.

The fact is that Negroes and other minorities are so badly in need of housing that they are willing to pay quite a premium for adequate homes, and this pressure of demand can create and maintain a good market, this appraiser believes.

The chahge in the minority housing field has been both evolutionary and revolutionary. Negroes formerly were limited mostly to unskilled labor. Now through education, the broadened labor needs of World War II, civil service, increased opportunities in the professions and the civil rights program, Negroes have risen to new economic stability, Mr. Morgan points out.

Writing in "The Review," publication of the Society of Residential Appraisers, for March this year, Mr. Morgan explains the vast change which has occurred in minority housing in a short generation.

### Recent Sales Only Guide

Mr. Morgan believes that recent comparable sales data are the only support for valuation in Negro or mixed neighborhoods. He says that because of increasing movements of minorities into previously unmixed neighborhoods, properties must be judged by their probable marketability to the potential user group, not according to what they are worth to former owners and renters.

A second point is that the demand for housing by minority groups is so strong that rentals and sales prices may be much higher than warranted by the condition and type of property. A third factor is that improved employment conditions have raised the income of Negroes so that they will be able to maintain higher values.

What a minority invasion begins, Mr. Morgan says, many properties are offered on impulse and the sudden glutting of the market depresses prices. After this hysterical phase, prices become stabilized and then gradually increase under the pressure of Negro bidding. White owners who hold on to their properties often are able to sell at prices substantially higher than prevailed before the "invasion."

### Shortage Spurs Demand

The limited property available to Negroes, coupled with their desperate need for adequate housing and an intense desire for betterment, exerts a pressure on the price structure that doesn't exist in older white neighborhoods, according to Mr. Morgan. He says that sales activity usually is greater in racially mixed areas, especially in the low and moderate price ranges.

Mr. Morgan cites exceptions to the general rule. In the Los Angeles area the first Negro family moved into a $20,000 to $30,000 neighborhood on the southwest side about two years ago. Today there are only nine Negro families among the several hundred white families in the area. Sales are very slow and prices down 10 to 15 per cent below former levels. This kind of price depression, he says, results because some white prospective buyers lose interest in the neighborhood and there are not enough Negro purchasers in that price range to take their place.

In contrast, an adjoining neighborhood in the $10,000 to $15,000 price range has had an entirely different experience. In two years it has become 20 per cent nonwhite and typical properties have experienced gains of 30 to 50 per cent in market value.

## Gothamettes Give $1,000 to New York Organizations

Broad smiles are in evidence in this picture as the Gothamettes, popular club of which Mrs. Harriett D. Hill is president, presents checks amounting to $1,000 to fourteen organizations. Shown here (left to right) are Mrs. Clarissa Johnson, Utopia Children's Center board member and president of the Neighborhood Club, and little Patricia Ashley receiving a check from Mrs. Hill for the Crane Center, 170 West 130th Street, and her pretty doll for Hope Day Nursery; Miss Evelyn S. Harding, Gothamettes' treasurer, giving a check to Mrs. Ella Reives for Katy Ferguson Home; as Mrs. William B. Norwood, president of the Hope Day Nursery Board, smiles approvingly.

where Mrs. Louise F. Morris is chairman of the interracial board; Mrs. Ruth D. Caldwell, Gothamettes' entertainment committee chairman, giving a check to little Sandra Lynn

## Dr. Diggs Gets Harlem Post

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The election of Dr. Mary Huff Diggs, professor of sociology at Hunter college, as chairman of the Harlem District Committee of the Community Service Society was announced last week. She succeeds Mrs. Floyd R. Banks, Jr., formerly dean of women at Morgan State college (MD,) who served for two years.

The Harlem committee, an interracial group of women, was formed in 1939 to advise with the society's professional staff on matters affecting the Harlem community and its families. The committee consists of 20 leaders in civic, educational and community affairs.

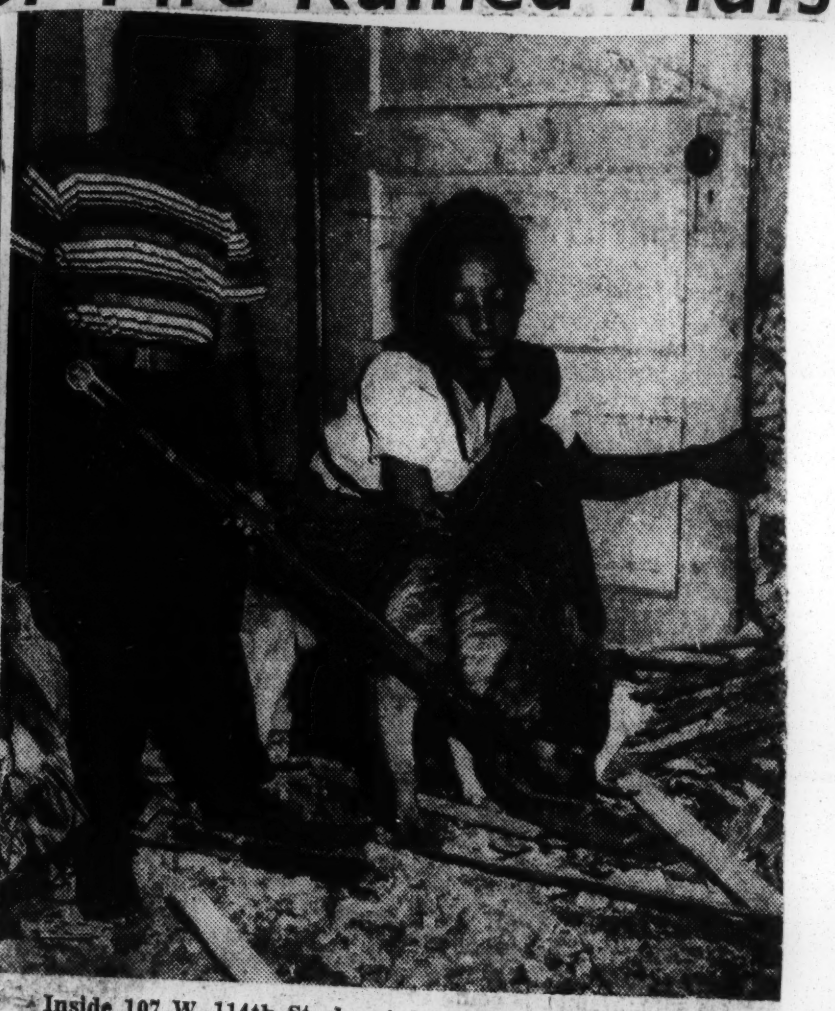
Prof. Diggs, who earned her doctorate degree in social work at Bryn Mawr college in 1945, is a graduate of both the University of Minnesota and Fisk University. She was a Julius Rosenwald Fellow while at Bryn Mawr. At Minnesota she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Recently elected a trustee of the Women's City Club of New York, Dr. Diggs joined the Hunter college faculty in 1946. Before that she was in charge of the child casework training program at Howard university's graduate school of social work. Earlier she was on the teaching staff in social work at the University of Minnesota.

At different times Dr. Diggs was a caseworker and casework supervisor with the St. Louis Relief Administration, the Phyllis Wheatley Settlement House of Minneapolis, the Family Service Association of Durham, N. C., and the Familyy Service Society of St. Louis County, Mo.

# Tenants Huddle in Rubble of Fire-Ruined Flats

Rubble on the roof of the fire-swept tenement at 107 W. 114th St.



Inside 107 W. 114th St., harried tenants live in ruins. Frankie and Hattie Fulcher pile the debris to one side, while their dog, Rusty, sniffs curiously.

## Tragedy Strikes Hard for Those Forced to Stay in Crowded Harlem

By WILLIAM LONGGOOD,
Staff Writer.

Fallen plaster is everywhere, a mass of rubble on linoleum floors, in bathtubs, on furniture and beds. It lies a foot deep where it has fallen and more than three feet deep where it has been piled in corners.

From the burned out ceiling of what was once a living room hang charred strips of lathe. There is the musty-sour odor of water-soaked overstuffed furniture, mattresses and clothes, and the acrid smell of smoke still hangs heavy.

Although most apartments in the fire-wrecked tenement at 107 W. 114th St. are without gas, hot water or electricity, life goes on as usual for the families who must stay. For this is Harlem, overcrowded Harlem, and when tragedy strikes—as it did last Wednesday—there is nowhere else to go.

**Temporary Quarters.**

There is one exception. Mrs. Evelyn Cherry and her daughter, Jean, 17, were forced to take temporary quarters. Their fifth-floor apartment, where the blaze began, was completely gutted. But even Mrs. Cherry must return daily to feed her dog and cat that remain in the ruins.

Across the hall from Mrs. Cherry's apartment, only a rear bedroom escaped extensive fire and water damage. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Fulcher and their two children, have been eating out. They appear dazed as they wonder through the debris that was their home. "All gone," says Mrs. Fulcher, extending her hands. "All gone. Everything."

In the apartment directly underneath, occupied by Mrs. Fulcher's sister, Mrs. Mosella Fulcher, the cooking is done on an electric hotplate in the living room, the electricity coming from a temporary wire draped down the stairway. The room looks as if a bomb struck it.

**Falling Plaster.**

Mrs. Mosella Fulcher said they get around the apartment at night with candles and flashlight, but they are afraid of stepping on nails or being hit with falling plaster.

Other apartments in the 5-story, old-law tenement were damaged mostly by water. Not one unit in the building doesn't have at least one fallen ceiling. Mrs. Rosetta Thomas, the other fourth floor tenant, said the dampness has bothered her so she is barely able to walk.

Other tenants have had to improvise emergency measures to get their sleep. One family covered damp mattresses with paper; another used plastic covers. A young man slept only on the side of his bed away from the damp wall.

The roof of the dwelling has been temporarily patched, but there is no indication of how long it will be before repairs are made.

A spokesman for Manufacturer's Trust Co. trustees for the dwelling, said repairs will begin after inspections are completed by the insurance company and the contractor.

Although the blaze occurred almost a week ago, the Housing and Buildings Dept. was unable to say if the building is structurally safe. Commissioner Bernard J. Gilroy said he could not say if the dwelling had been inspected, as the record was not available yesterday.

Frederick S. Weaver, deputy commissioner of housing, said the fire report on the building listed the cause of the blaze as "not ascertainable."

**Violations Removed.**

He said, however, that prior to last October the file on the building listed, along with other violations, a defective light fixture in Mrs. Cherry's apartment. Mr. Weaver said all of the violations were removed by October.

Meanwhile, life at 107 W. 114th St. is being met on its new terms. Mrs. Cherry stepped gingerly through her demolished apartment in search of her cat, Smoky. Without anger or bitterness, she said, "This is all I got to show for 12 years I lived here. Just this. I hope I shouldn't live so long as to go through it again."

# Interracial Home Project To Open

NEW YORK—The Dorie Miller Cooperative Apartments, the largest interracial development in the country, are nearing completion at Grand Central Parkway and Northern blvd., Corona, Queens.

It is expected that the first families will move into their apartments during November of this year. The Dorie Miller Apartments are being built pursuant to terms of Section 213 of the National Housing Act, with the cooperation of the Federal Housing Administration, which is insuring a mortgage of $2,700,000. This project is being built under the supervision of David Kent, one of New York's outstanding builders.

The Dry Dock Savings Bank, Lexington avenue at 35th street, is handling the financing of the Dorie Miller Co-op through its president, Thurman Lee. David Shaw of 215 Montague st., Brooklyn, acted as FHA consultant for David Kent, builder. Madison Jones Jr., the FHA Zone Regional Racial Advisor, also assisted in the arrangements for the Co-operative.

The development is made up of 3, 3½, 4½-room units, totaling 300 apartments. The down payments range from $295 to $495, with monthly charges estimated at $89.20 to $96.70 per month. The apartments have modernistic kitchens completely equipped with electric refrigerators and gas ranges.

# PIONEER ACCLAIMS BIAS-FREE HOUSING

## Philadelphia Dentist Turned Builder Says He Has Found Field That Hurts Nobody

By MORRIS KAPLAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17—A dentist who gave up his profession to become a builder said today that the construction of Philadelphia's first nonsegregated rental housing did not hurt a bit.

Dr. Daniel Gevinson told the closing session of the conference of the National Association of Housing Officials that the 200-unit Flamingo Apartments at Broad and Stiles Streets, completed a year ago, were a success. The building, insured by the Federal Housing Administration, was 100 per cent occupied with a tenancy of almost exactly 50 per cent white and 50 per cent Negro living amicably, he said.

With an average family income of about $4,000 a year, tenants consisted largely of doctors, lawyers, teachers and other specialists and merchants owning their own business, he said. All had one identifying trait, he declared, "an educated mind." A typical three and one-half room apartment rented at $26 a month per room, he reported.

### Finds 'Happy' Experience

While other speakers described the ups and downs of operating nonsegregated housing in Seattle and Pontiac, Mich., Dr. Gevinson depicted the Philadelphia experience as a completely happy one. He was "scared to death," he acknowledged, when he became a builder in 1947, but was convinced now that segregation could be eradicated.

Builders and real estate operators had been proved wrong by his venture, he asserted, for the Flamingo had a waiting list, was making money and was "the smoothest operating rental housing project" of the six he has built and was operating.

He advanced as primary reasons for the Flaminga's success savings in construction design that did not effect the quality and size of rentl units. Costing $3,000,000 to build, the project contains six stores, a banquet room, a hundred-car garage, three elevators and carpeted halls and lobby.

Dr. Gevinson reported maintenance costs low because of the "wonderful cooperation" by the tenants, who had organized a council to discuss problems with management.

"We sincerely feel that the Flamingo and what it stands for is an important step toward the ultimate democracy," he asserted, adding that soon after the building was opened the Philadelphia Housing Authority decided to end all segration in its public housing.

Charles W. Ross Jr. executive director of the Seattle Housing Authority, said that it had always followed a policy of non-segregations. The authority's maintenance staff was schooled in the policy he stated, and the policy was carefully explained to rental applicants.

The Seattle authority, he emphasized, had never crusaded for the rights of minority groups, holding that its business was the development, construction and operation of public housing.

"Race relations is not our business except as it directly relates to our primary function," he said. "We do not try overly to change prejudices or to argue with prejudices. We simply expect and, where necessary, insist that tenants show proper respect for the equal housing rights of fellow tenants."

He summed up the experience as good, reporting that many tenants felt that they and their children had benefited from the experience of inter-racial living.

Less successful was the story of nonsegregated housing in Pontiac, according to Roy B. MacAfee, executive director of the Pontiac Housing Commission. The original mistake there, he stated, was the erection of a public housing unit in an isolated Negro residential section. As a result, he added, there were only three white families in the 140-unit project and the construction of another housing project had been abandoned.

"The lack of balance between races does not seem to lend itself to a genuinely successful integrated inter-racial community," he concluded.

The association will hold its twentieth annual conference in Milwaukee next year.

# Too Many Kids, Can't Get Out of Cellar Flat

By Francis Sagrue

John Diggs, head of one of the 30,000 families in New York City described by a Brooklyn grand jury as living in an illegal cellar apartment "under the most horrible conditions", made this comment yesterday on his situation:

"All the time for six years I go to the housing people and they say to me, 'I'm sorry, Mr. Diggs, I'm sorry. If you were just a veteran I could help you. I'm sorry, Mr. Diggs, you have too many children.' The children are here now. What am I supposed to do with them?"

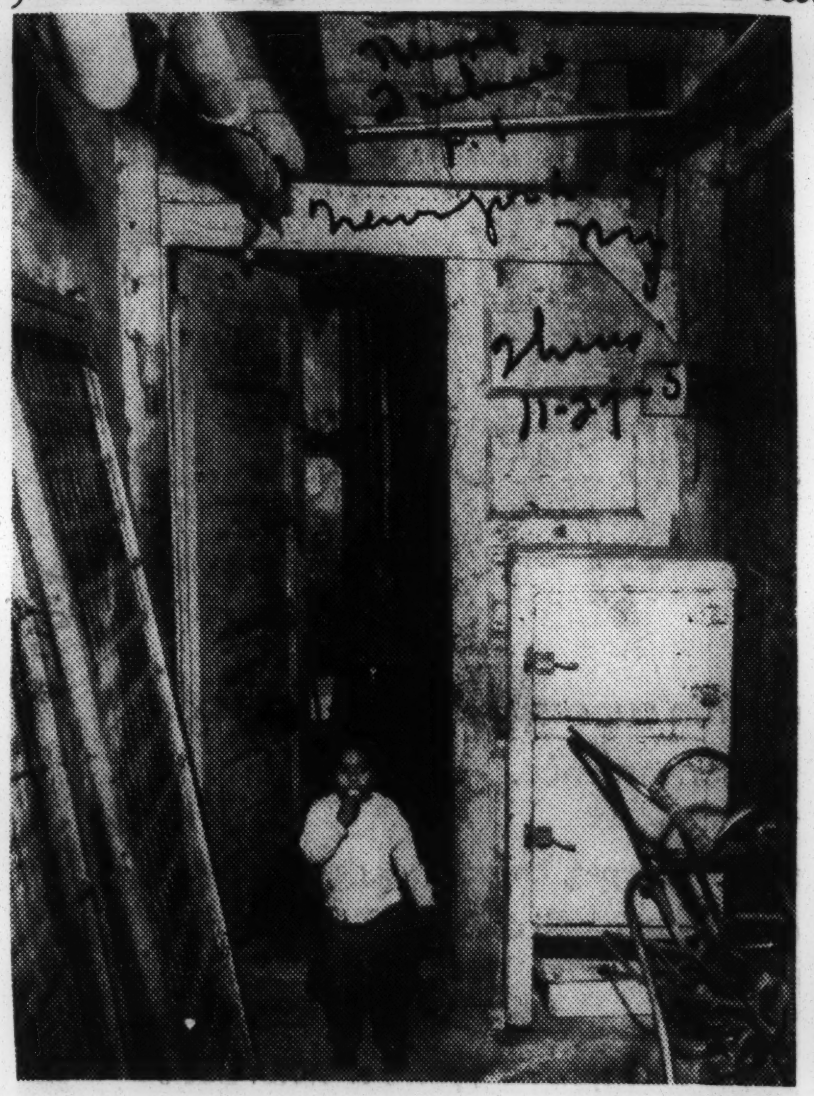
And Mr. Diggs, the father of eight children, including a handful of tots who have been bitten by the rats competing for the cellar cave at 142 West 112th St., told the story better than he knew.

Yesterday, the New York City Housing Authority admitted that a non-veteran has only a slim chance at present of getting an apartment in one of the low-cost housing projects and a spokesman for the Welfare Department said frankly, "If a family has more than four children, we'll have trouble placing them."

All the agencies involved, the Department of Housing and Building, the Welfare Department, the Health Department, the Temporary State Housing Rent Commission and others agreed that the housing shortage made it difficult to find dwelling places for the families existing in underground passages.

On Tuesday, Edward S. Silver, First Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, released a statement by a special Brooklyn grand jury denouncing the "vicious" practice by "unscrupulous" landlords of renting out cellar space in which tenants pay high rentals for quarters with primitive sanitary conditions. Mr. Silver said, "Our first line of attack to eliminate these apartment caves is to take the profit out of them."

This line of action might help the mother of seven children, who lives about fifteen stair steps below the surface at 133 W. 112th St. She is proud, and asked that her name not appear in the newspapers for fear that a neighbor might see it. This woman said she paid $24 a week for three rooms, each room a cubicle about three or four short steps from wall to wall. The family's total earnings come from the elder daughter, who earns $40 a week, and a son who is in the Army Air Force and sends home an allotment of $50 a month.



Bob Noble

**Children of family living in illegal cellar apartment at 142 W. 112th St. in Harlem peering from entrance to their home**

The Health Department has sent her an eviction notice, because she lives in an illegal cellar. "I'm supposed to be out by Saturday," she said, "but I can't find any place to go."

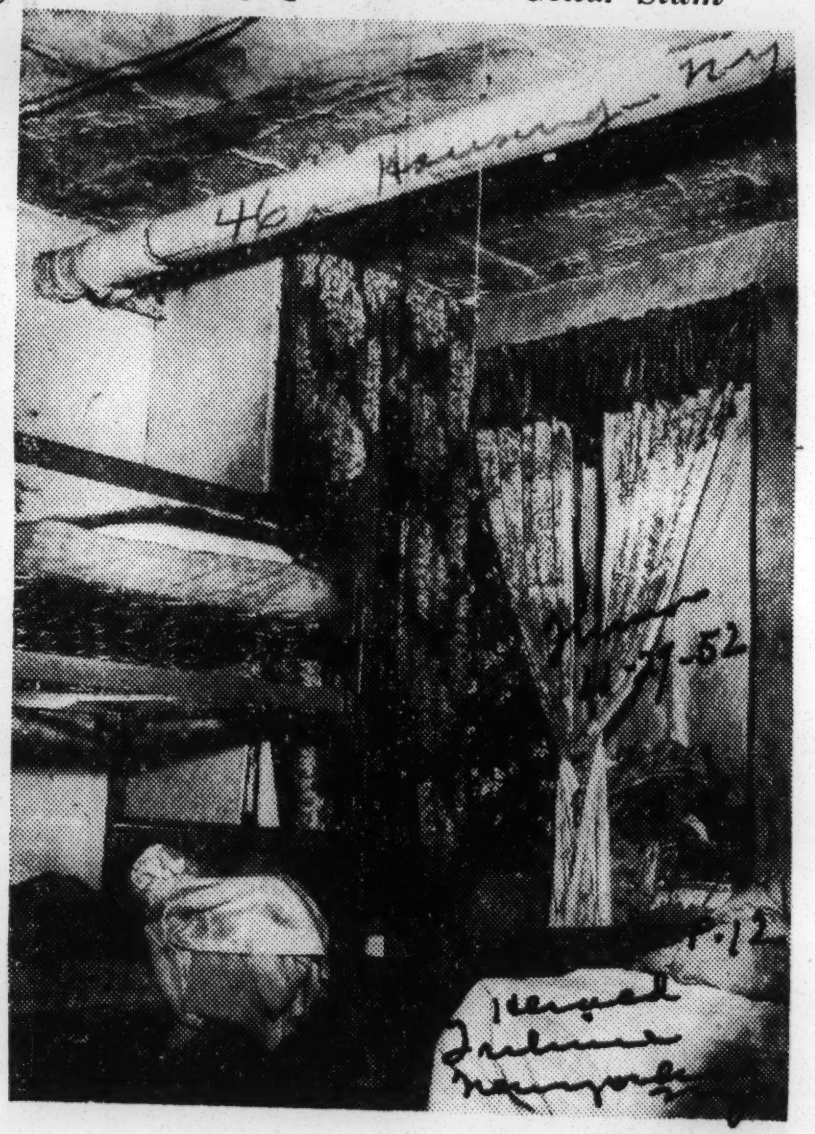
Yet, except for the high rent, she is almost satisfied. "No one bothers you here," she said, "no one tells the children to be quiet every minute. And that's my main object, the children."

### $5-a-Week Flat

But the case of Mr. Diggs is different. He pays only $5 a week for his four rooms of squalor. The rooms are filled with beds and the beds are piled with clothes, because there is no other place to hang them. When it rains puddles of water form on the floor and the children must skip through them, finding their way out of the dungeon as they go to school. Each time the toilet is flushed the bowl leaks, and very little can be done about it.

"I don't understand it," Mr. Diggs said. "I don't expect to get blood out of a stone, but I expect them to find me a place."

## *Sleeping Quarters in a Cellar Slum*



Bob Noble

**One of the crowded bedrooms in apartment at 56 E. 112th St.**

# Green Light For $1,000,000 Project

The first million-dollar mortgage for co-operative minority group housing guaranteed by FHA gets the go-ahead signal when Hugo R. Heydorn, general sales agent of the Herrick Park Gardens, signs the necessary forms at the Chemical Bank and Trust Co. The interested onlookers are, left to right, Westervelt A. Taylor, attorney; Melvin Sykes, sales manager; Janet Brooks, secretary; Lawrence F. Bounomo, FHA Attorney, and William Brafman, sponsor of the measure, which was signed by Federal National Mortgage Association. Construction has begun at Merrick Park Gardens' site in Jamaica, Long Island.

# Contribution To Housing Nets Award For Teacher

Daily World P.1

NEW YORK — Housing is the life work of Robert N. Landrum, a Chicago school teacher and he has done it so well, contributed so much toward bettering living conditions for the people, that he was chosen as a "successful man" to be included in current Calvert Distillers Corp., advertising.

This advertising for Lord Calvert whiskey features successful Negroes in the field of architecture, theatre, public relations and literature, and appears in newspapers and magazines from coast to coast.

Sat. 4-12-52

During the depression Mr. Landrum gave up a promising career as a high school teacher to go into real estate. The war intervened and he served as a commissioned officer of Field Artillery.

After the war, he founded the Landrum Realty Co., Inc., composed of 17 brokers and salesmen, white and Negro, specializing in homes in newer and better neighborhoods throughout Chicago. This firm became one of the most prominent in the country. Mr. Landrum also became president of Midtown Builders, Inc., which has prospered by building low-cost homes.

46a

His business ability also won Mr. Landrum the presidency of the Dearborn Real Estate Board Inc., which is composed of 60 real estate brokers active in keeping up property values, new construction and sound mortgaging. In all these positions, his leadership as well as business acumen has been outstanding.

# N. Y. Housing Bias Put Before Mayor

Argus. P.1. Sri. 3-21-52

46a NY

NEW YORK — Intervention by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri and City Council President Rudolph Halley in the case of a destitute Staten Island family with ten children denied housing on city property because they are Negroes, was asked this week by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

St. Louis Mo

White cited the refusal of city welfare authorities to allow a vacant apartment on St. Mary's Avenue, Staten Island, to be rented to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sims, and their family because it is "located in a predominantly white district." At the request of the Staten Island branch of the NAACP, which is handling the case, White asked the Mayor and City Council President to instruct the Bureau of Real Estate, Board of Estimate, to make available to the Sims family the apartment that was denied them by Robert S. Molinari of the Bureau of Real Estate and Hofsteder, housing consultant for the Department of Welfare.

The Staten Island NAACP reported to William Ellard, director of the Bureau of Real Estate, that the Sims family was given priority for the apartment until it was discovered that they were Negroes. Then, the branch complained, Molinari indicated that they should go to a white family because it was in a so-called white neighborhood, and that the Sims family could be given priority only in a Negro neighborhood.

Ellard, reporting on results of an investigation requested by Jacob R. Scott, chairman of the housing committee of the Staten Island NAACP branch, denied that any discrimination had taken place and suggested that the matter should be "recognized as a misunderstanding."

# Survey to Aid Negroes Slated In New Rochelle

Herald Tribune

## To Study Housing, Land and Mortgage Facilities for Fast-Growing Population

P. 52

By Dorothy Dunbar Bromley

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 14.—The Council for Unity of New Rochelle, Inc., will carry on during 1952-'53 an intensive survey of private housing, land and mortgage facilities available to the city's fast-growing Negro population, James C. Jacobson, council president, said yesterday in an interview.

Sun 6-15-52

An outgrowth of the Mayor's Interracial Committee which was set up in 1943, the council works to obtain equal opportunities for all New Rochelle citizens regardless of race, creed or ancestry. With a contributing membership of 300, the council has a bi-racial board of forty-six representative citizens—ministers, lawyers, industrialists, professional and business men and women. Mr. Jacobson is president of Voland & Sons, Inc., local manufacturers of precision scales.

The council's first important project, carried out five years ago, was a comprehensive employment survey. As a result, Mr. Jacobson said, Negroes are new employed in retail stores and in skilled and semi-skilled jobs in industry. Of New Rochelle's 60,000 residents, about 18 per cent are Negro.

In 1949 a hotly debated educational issue arose when Negro parents of children attending the Lincoln School charged that the Board of Education had made it into a segregated school by allowing white parents living in the district to transfer their children to other schools.

The council took a firm stand against segregation and agreed with the complaining parents that Lincoln was inferior in its equipment and teaching program to the city's four other elementary schools.

The upshot was that the Board of Education voted to discontinue transfer privileges, expended $60,000 on improving the school plant, and transferred to the school an able young principal, Lee Kahan. The fully rounded program which Mr. Kahan introduced develops individual talents and skills and teachers citizenship through self-government.

A visit to the school last week disclosed white youngsters, who make up about 20 per cent of the roster, happily playing and working with Negro children. Mr. Kahan recalled that the first year after transfers were disallowed, white parents were so unwilling to have their children associate with Negroes that a group took their case to court. They were referred to the State Commissioner of Education, who ruled that the local Board of Education had autonomy in the matter.

# Their Goal Is Community Center In Harlem

June McMechen, youthful soprano who recently won a John Hay Whitney Scholarship, presented box seat tickets for the All-Gershwin Carnegie Hall concert for the benefit of the St. Charles Community Center Fund to the Mayor of New York, the Hon. Vincent R. Impellitteri, who officially proclaimed a St. Charles Community Center Week. Miss McMechen, Todd Duncan, and Hazel Scott donated their services, as did Charles Paul, who will conduct 65 members of the N.Y. Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Shown in the picture are: (Left to right) Mrs. Robert E. Draddy, Miss McMechen, Mayor Impellitteri, Mrs. Frederick Weaver and Mrs. Philip Michaels.

## Progress Cited In Housing Benefits

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Sharp differences over the benefits colored people are receiving from the Federal public housing program were expressed at the fourth annual conference of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing last Tuesday at the Hotel McAlpin.

Raymond M. Foley, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, said in a message to the conference that

"Federal agencies have made more progress in five years than in the previous generation in getting private builders and lenders to accept colored people as good credit risks and as an 'effective market' for private housing."

**Meeting Requirement**

Underwriting and evaluation policies and procedures of the Federal Housing Administration, Foley said, "have increasingly been adjusted to meet the advancing requirements" of colored families.

He pointed out that Federal aid administered by FHA is no longer available to finance property covered by racial restrictive covenants executed after February 15, 1950, and that no application for mortgage insurance is rejected solely on the grounds that colored occupancy might depreciate other property.

## Sculpture and Paintings May Adorn Carver Housing Project in Harlem

Carver House, the state-aided Harlem city housing project for which a pilot medical center plan is being worked out, was disclosed yesterday to be under study for a pioneer embellishment with sculpture and paintings, tentatively scheduled at $25,000.

Recommendations for five artists and five alternates have been submitted to the New York City Housing Authority by a fine arts sub-committee of a citiens advisory committee. It was set up by State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman to help in cultural planning for all state-aided housing projects.

The city authority still has to approve the $25,000 appropriations, and has asked for further data on the artists proposed. Details were not available yesterday, but the recommendations reportedly envisioned sculpture and wall decorations in materials such as clays.

**To Comprise 13 Buildings**

Carver Houses, on which construction is due to start in October, will comprise thirteen buildings with 1,246 dwelling units. They will be situated between Park and Madison Avenues, from Ninety-ninth to 106th Streets.

The project has been the first to which the citizens committee, headed by Ely Jacques Kahn, architect, has directed its attention. The committee, not hitherto announced, comprises some twenty persons.

The six-member fine arts subcommittee has been headed up to now by Miss Hildreth Meiere, painter and former member of the Municipal Art Commission. She has relinquished her position, however ,as she is leaving for Europe.

Mr. Kahn heads a city planning subcommittee considering the relation of housing projects and their cultural activities to their immediately adjacent neighborhoods. One aim would be to bring music to the areas by regular concerts.

Another subcommittee, under Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, president of Cooper Union, has begun work on problems of the aging. Miss Ollie A. Randall of the Community Service Society is directing a preliminary study of statistical data of the city's Gov. Alfred E. Smith Houses, 7 St. James Place.

**Goals of Analysis Listed**

The analysis seeks to find where the older occupants came from, whether they are still employable and what interests they have. This would lead to recommendations and further studies at Carver Houses and future state-aided projects, in which 5 per cent of the units have been set aside for the aging.

Meanwhile, Commissioner Stichman reported five physicians had been named as a subcommittee of the Medical Society of the County of New York to work with him on proposals for medical care in state-aided low-rent projects, beginning with a medical center to be operated by Mount Sinai Hospital at Carver.

The subcommittee includes Dr. William H. Lewis Jr., chairman; Dr. Alvin C. Drummond, Dr. John H. Keating, Dr. Irving Leinwand and Dr. Gurney Taylor.

## Negro Is No Longer A Housing Liability, Says Appraisal Expert

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The long held belief that Negroes destroy the value of property in a neighborhood, is no longer valid, according to Belden Morgan of South Pasadena, Calif., former president of both the Chicago and Los Angeles chapters of the Society of Residential Appraisers.

Only when such minorities start to invade an area markedly beyond what they can afford does this viewpoint, which had a great deal of merit until 20 years ago, still hold good, Morgan declared.

The fact is that Negroes and other minorities are so badly in need of housing that they are willing to pay quite a premium for adequate homes, he said, and this pressure of demand can create and maintain a good market.

The change in the minority housing field has been both revolutionary and evolutionary. Negroes formerly were limited mostly to unskilled labor. Now through education and broadened labor needs of World War II, civil service increased opportunities in the professions and the civil rights program, Negroes have risen to new economic stability, Morgan pointed out.

When a "minority invasion" begins, Morgan writes in "Review," a publication of the Society of Appraisers, many properties are offered on impulse and the sudden glutting of the market, depressed prices. After this hysterical phase, prices become stabilized and then gradually increase under the pressure of Negro bidding."

The limited property available to Negroes, coupled with their desperate need for adequate housing and an intense desire for betterment, exerts a pressure on the price structure that doesn't exist in older white neighborhoods, according to Morgan. He wrote that sales activity is usually greater in racially mixed neighborhoods, especially in the low and moderate price ranges.

He cites exceptions to this rule though. In the Los Angeles area there are not enough Negro purchasers in that price range to take the first Negro family moved into a $20,000 to $30,000 neighborhood on the southwest side about two years ago. Today, there are only two adjoining neighborhood in the $10,000 to $15,000 range has had an entirely nine Negro families among the price different experience. In two years, several hundred white families in the area. it has become 20 percent non-white and prices have Sales are very slow and prices down below their former level. experienced gains of 30 to 50 per-This kind of price depression, cent in market value. Morgan said, results because some white prospective buyers lose interest in the neighborhood and are not enough Negro purchasers in that price range to take their places.

In contrast, an

46a 1952 North Carolina

# Kinston, N.C. Matron First Welfare Worker

By JAMES L. HICKS

KINSTON, N.C. — A pretty 1947 graduate of Virginia State College has become the first colored woman in Lenoir County to be appointed as a child welfare case worker and is now serving downtown Kinston without incidident.

Mrs. Marilyn Cogdell, 205 Clay Street, Kinston, who was quietly appointed as child welfare case worker for Lenoir County recently, has accepted her job without fanfare and thinks nothing of the fact that she is the first and only colored person serving in such a capacity in her office.

### Minister's Daughter

Mrs. Cogdell, the former Marilyn McIver, daughter of the late Rev. E. T. McIver, former pastor of the St. Augustus AME Church here, performs child welfare [illegible] for all colored families in Lenoir County, a job representing a case load of more than 100 families scattered all over the county.

Her desk is located in downtown Kinston in the Welfare Department and she serves there in this southern tobacco community without any attempt on the part of the Department to segregate her from the other workers.

### High Merit

Mrs. Codgell earned her appointment on the basis of merit having passed the State examination for welfare workers and placed tenth on the State register.

A 1947 graduate of the sociology department of Virginia State College, she was born in Chicago, but received her early education in the public schools of Petersburg, Va.

After graduation from Virginia State she went on for further training at Western Reserve University and then became a social worker in Durham for one year.

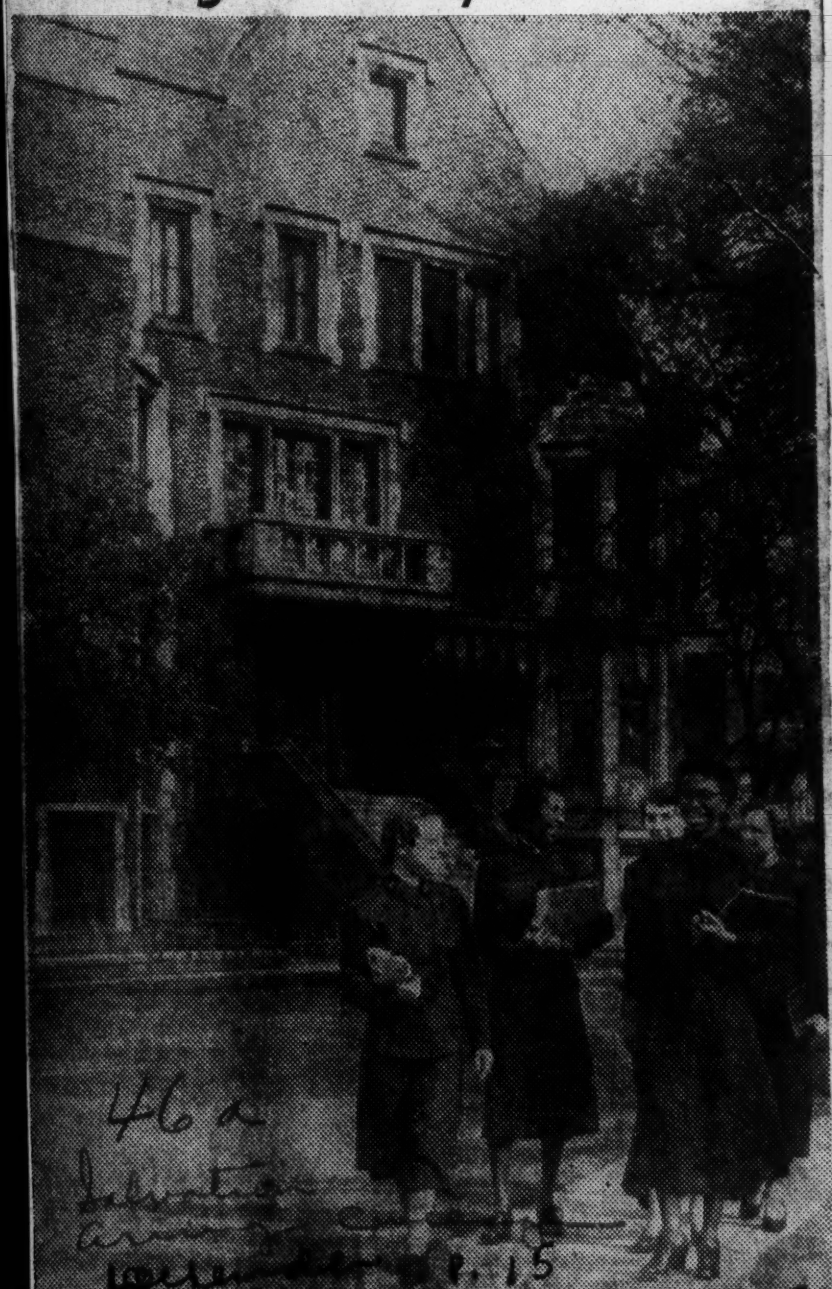
In August of 1950 she was married to James L. Cogdell Jr., a barber of Kinston and moved here to make this her home. The couple have no children.

## She Holds Important Welfare Job

Personable Mrs. Marilyn Cogdell holds the important job of handling welfare cases in Kinston, N.C. She is the only nonwhite person to hold such a position.

# Salvation Army College Accepts Two

## Girls Start Rigorous Basic Training For Army Of Lord



JUANITA WILSON, SECOND FROM left and Rosalyn Price, join fellow cadets in promenade down walk at William Booth Memorial Training college in Chicago, where the girls are among 40 students taking officer candidate course for Salvation Army. Building in background contains dormitory for 27 girl students. School is old mansion donated to Army as training center for 11 states in Central district.

THE TWO NEW CADETS talk over things in spacious room in dormitory shared by four girls. Left to right Betty Amick, Newton, Kan.; Juanita Wilson, Rosalyn Price, and Alice Geier, Mandan, N. D. After evening meal, girls study, do personal chores, attend devotions until taps are sounded at 10 p.m. Girls wear regulation uniform of Army, wear famous bonnet with bow when going on field work assignments or in leisure time.

By ETHEL PAYNE

When Rosalyn Price, 22, and Juanita Wilson, 18, received the letters announcing their acceptance as cadets in the Salvation Army Training college, they were as thrilled as an ambitious starlet who has just won a lead role in a Hollywood film.

The two girls have just begun their nine-month training period for officers in the Army at the William Booth Memorial Training college on Chicago's North Side.

If they survive the rigorous regimentation and training, in June, 1953, they will be commissioned as probationary lieutenants at a salary of $21 per week, plus room and board.

**FIRST OF RACE**

Rosalyn and Juanita are the first Negroes to apply and be accepted in the Central district of the Army's far-flung corps. There are Negro officers in other parts of the country.

Possibly, the main reason for so few is the stern monastic discipline of Army regulations and the absolute requirement of being wholly dedicated to a life of service for the Lord. Those requirements naturally make for a limited selection of candidates regardless of race.

Rosalyn is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. John Price of Lamberton, Pa. She is a former member of the Jubilee Singers, a traveling evangelistic group. She said she was inspired to join the Army after listening to a street-corner meetings. She felt she could best carry out her desire for Christian service through this medium.

Juanita comes from Detroit, where her mother, Mrs. Pauline Wilson lives. She says that she became interested in the Army through a friend who attended Sunday School conducted by a unit of the corps.

en cadets in the main building. A typical day begins at 6:30 with a bugle call. Breakfast is at 7 a. m., followed by an hour of chores. All of the work of cleaning and maintenance is done by the students. Students pay a small tuition and receive room and board without additional charge.

From 8:30 to 9, the girls have private devotions followed by group devotions from 9 to 9:30. Classes in Bible study; history

pleasant background for the schedule of study and despite the austereness, a wise allowance for wholesome recreation. A tennis and volley ball court on the lush green lawn provide outdoor exercise. The former stables and servant quarters on the back of the grounds have been converted into class rooms and dormitories for the male cadets.

**TYPICAL DAY**

The girls share a big spacious sunny room with two other wom-

**40 IN NEW CLASS**

The two girls are among 40 new cadets from the 11 central states of the district who are enrolled in this year's class. There are 13 men and 27 women in the group which includes two former nurses; two married men, and two married women. The average of the group is 22.

The college is housed in a stately old converted mansion, whose marble floors and rich oak panellings make a beautiful.

of the corps; the orders and regulations of the Army; doctrine, and the vitally important feature of the work, song-leading and instrument playing, take up the rest of the morning.

Lunch is at 12:15, followed by free time until 2:30. The rest of the afternoon is taken up with more classes until dinner time. Devotions and study take up the rest of the evening until taps are sounded at 10 p.m.

**FIELD WORK**

Monday afternoons are the only "off-periods" for the girls of the week, when they are permitted to be on their own until 8 p. m., in the evening. Field work includes visits to Army centers in Chicago; home and hospital calls; prayer beetings on the street or in jails; and Sunday work with children; visits and meetings.

After the course is completed next June, the two girls will receive commissions and be assigned to some post in the Mid-West. Their status is comparable to an ordained licensed minister, but for the next five years, they will be on probation. If they pass the probationary period and receive regular commissions, they may advance to Captain or Major, or even higher.

**RULES ON MARRIAGE**

However, under Army rules, they may marry only another Salvation Army officer. They must assume his rank, even though it may be lower than their and share his job. The penalty for marrying a layman not connected with the Army or a non-commissioned Army officer, is dismissal from the service.

All of this may sound rather bleak; but for Rosalyn and Juanita and the 38 other cadets, it is the happiness in their chosen careers.

**HOMEMADE TV**

As a matter of fact, none of them wear an air of martyred piety. The are 40 irrespressible fun-loving youngsters who have learned how to balance the seriousness of the purposes with being human and down to earth. The girls giggled as Senior Major T. Raymond Gabrielsen, the handsome white-haired instructor in the Old Testament and [illegible] of men, jokingly told of a [illegible] by one of his charges.

TV is forbidden; but enterprising Israel Valazquez of Ottumwa, Iowa, rigged up a box with a square cut out and a picture behind it in mock imitation of the latest scientific marvel.

Lt. Col. Albert Pepper, principal of the Training college, interrupted a board meeting to pose with the two girls for a picture and said he was very happy to have them in the school. He predicted a promising future for them as officers in "The Mighty Army of the Church of God."

46a 1952

THE SOUTH

# FACTORY PAYROLLS TOP FARM INCOME AS SOUTH GAINS NEW ECONOMIC STATUS

By WILLIAM DAVLIN

Once more the income experts of the U. S. Commerce department have come out with figures showing that the gap is closing between personal income in the South and the nation at large.

This same story has been repeated yearly, through the war and since.

It raises some questions: What about the long pull? Just how much progress do these figures show toward some of the goals Southerners have been trying to reach since depression days, and before?

You find some encouraging answers when you trace the figures back. A good year for comparison is 1929—a peacetime year without depression conditions to distort the picture.

In 1929, those who said the Southeast was too dependent on agriculture could point out that 21 per cent of all income in these 11 states was from farming. They stressed the slogan: "Balance Agriculture With Industry."

## What the Figures Show

The income figures for later years show that industry is balancing agriculture. In fact, they show that farm income and factory pay rolls have changed places as major income producers in the Southeast. Farm income held the leading position prior to 1940. The actual shift took place that year. But it was not until the postwar years that factory payrolls began to outdistance farm income by really big margins.

Today, farm income makes up only about 13 per cent of the income dollar in the Southeast. The national figure stands about where it did in 1929—roughly 8 per cent.

It's not that farm income went down. New factory employment, growing cities, made new markets for milk, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit, beef, pork—over and above the cotton and tobacco markets. So Southeastern farm income went from $1,750,000,000 in 1929 to $4,500,000,000 in 1951. That's "net" farm income, after deducting expenses.

## Most Dramatic Change

Despite that increase, farm income is not as large a part of the total income as it was in 1929. Here are the reasons:

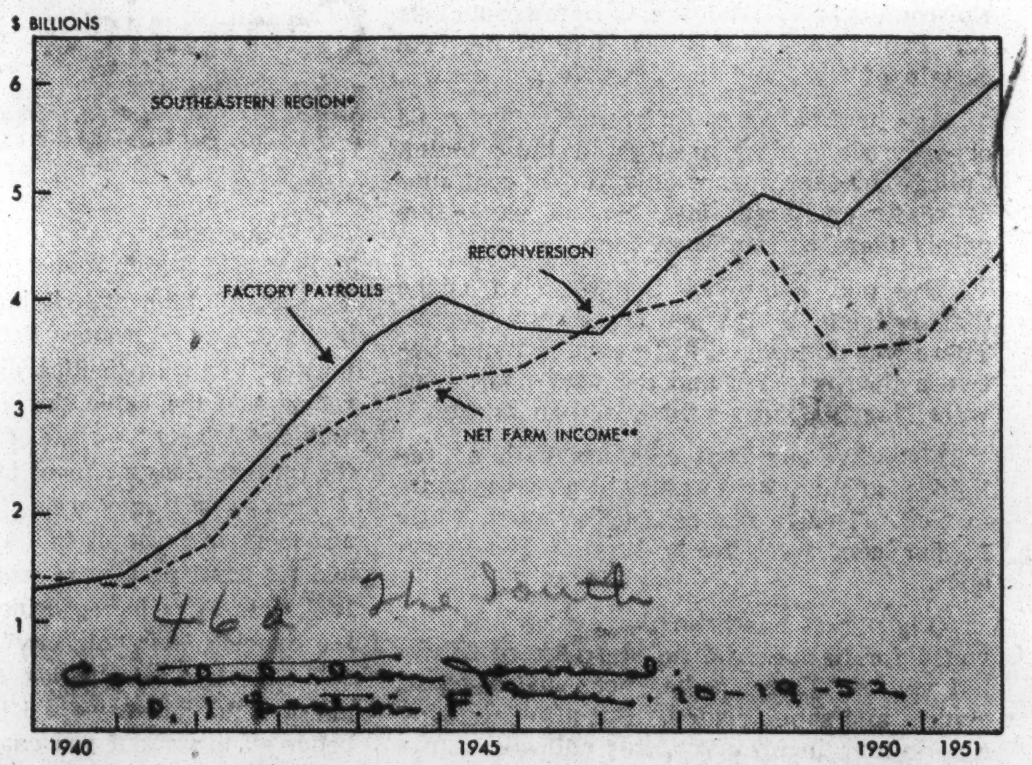
(1) The increase in factory payrolls was the most dramatic change in Southeastern income from 1929 to 1951. In 1929 they came to just over $1,000,000,000. But by last year they had jumped to a total of $6,000,000,000—an increase of nearly $5,000,000,000, against the gain of just under $3,000,000,000 on farms.

Each of the Southeastern states made noteworthy gains in factory payrolls, but here's how they rank in order of importance:

| | Increase Over 1929 | Total—1951 |
|---|---|---|
| N. Carolina ... | $ 872,900,000 | $1,078,800,000 |
| Tennessee ..... | 609,200,000 | 755,400,000 |
| Georgia ..... | 604,600,000 | 753,400,000 |
| Virginia ..... | 543,600,000 | 684,500,000 |
| Alabama ..... | 472,900,000 | 601,100,000 |
| S. Carolina .... | 463,700,000 | 549,800,000 |
| Kentucky ..... | 366,600,000 | 473,500,000 |
| Louisiana ..... | 316,600,000 | 437,900,000 |
| Florida ..... | 214,300,000 | 288,900,000 |
| Mississippi ..... | 143,300,000 | 199,300,000 |
| Arkansas ..... | 141,700,000 | 192,800,000 |
| Southeast .... | $4,749,400,000 | $6,015,400,000 |

## BALANCING AGRICULTURE WITH INDUSTRY

In 1940 farm income and factory payrolls changed places as major sources of personal income in the 11 southeastern states.




*Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.
**Farm operators and farm labor.
Data: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, National Income Division.

WILLIAM DAVLIN

## 375 Per Cent Above 1929

That increase for the Southeast is 375 per cent above the 1929 figure. The national increase was 256 per cent above.

(2) Income from other sources rose, too. Back in the '20s there were people and business establishments enough in towns and cities to serve a region raising cotton and tobacco mainly. Enough stores, banks, utilities, railroads, warehouses, doctors, teachers, lawyers and so on. But there were not enough to man the factories and do all the other things new industry and larger cities require. So jobs and income expanded in these fields, too.

Here are some of the larger wage and salary increases since 1929 in such lines:

| | |
|---|---|
| Retail and wholesale trade ... | $2,209,700,000 |
| Services and finance ..... | 1,803,700,000 |
| Transportation and utilities ... | 1,349,200,000 |
| Construction ..... | 1,224,500,000 |

And apart from wages and salaries, there were also these increases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dividends, interest and rent .. | $1,849,400,000 |
| Unincorporated businesses .... | 2,793,900,000 |

Finally, there were major increases in two other income sources. First, government payrolls went up $3,600,000,000, partly because of the very large number of military installations in these states. And there was a $2,400,000,000 increase in veterans and social security benefits, public and private pensions, workmen's compensation, etc.

## New Opportunities Develop

Of all these nonfarm increases, the one in factory payrolls was the largest. It's a striking fact, though, that the rate of gain was faster for each of them here in the Southeast than, on the average, for the nation at large.

It was growth in industry plus growth in those things industry makes grow—including markets for diversified farm production, that pushed Southeastern income upward since '29. Industry has been "balancing" agriculture by creating business opportunities and jobs in many lines outside manufacturing.

Out of all this, Southeastern income rose to the all-time high of $34,346,000,000 in 1951—an increase of 296 per cent over 1929, and a far greater increase than that for the nation, which was 194 per cent.

From this kind of total, it was possible for the farmer to take many more dollars than in '29 and still leave a larger portion for others to claim.

# Deep South Still Lags Behind Nation In Per Capita Income

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

**The way things are going, the South bids fair to add money to its traditional attributes of moonshine, magnolias and mint juleps.**

**Dixie still lags behind the nation in that customary Bugaboo of the region, per capita income, but is catching up.**

The average income received last year by every man, woman and child in the 11-state area roughly defined as the southeast was $1,075.

That was about $500 below the average for the nation, but a study sho[illegible]

—The Southeast had the greatest percentage increase in income to individuals from 1950 to 1951 of any region in the country.

—While Dixie's income level was only one-half that of the nation in 1929, it was up to two-thirds as large last year.

Customarily, students of economics and sociology from both North and South of the Mason-Dixon line have pinned on low per capita income the blame for Southern ills ranging from a tobacco road way-of-life in spots to the prompt exodus of many of the most promising young people to higher-paying jobs elsewhere.

Traditionally, that low per capita income, in its turn, has been blamed chiefly on regional dependence on one farm crop, cotton, and on lack of industry.

Diversity of farming and growth of industry are playing important roles in increasing the South's income now.

The study on just how the income is rising was made by Merrill C. Lofton, regional director of the U. S. Commerce Department.

He reported that total income payments to individuals last year came to $34,346,000,000. That is more than four billion dollars higher than the 1950 total.

Income from agriculture, which no longer means cotton alone, rose 23 per cent. Manufacturing payrolls rose 14 per cent. Up 12 per cent were government payments, non-agricultural income and income from private non-agricultural sources.

Lofton, pointing to industrial expansion as a "key factor in the region's outstanding income growth," said a special study of wages in 20 major types of manufacturing "reveals that in 13 of them payrolls expanded more relatively in the southeast than in the nation."

The per capita income increased by 13 per cent, a bit better than the 12 per cent jump for the nation as a whole.

South Carolina's percentage income of 21 per cent over 1950 was second in the nation only to Arizona's 23 per cent. Four other Dixie states—Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, and Virginia—also were in the 14 states with the largest total-income gains.

States included in the report are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina Tennessee and Virginia.

# South adds one multimillion dollar industry a day in 1951

BY ROBERT W. KINCEY
News staff writer

The South added an average of one new multi-million dollar plant for each working day of 1951. It has taken the lead in textiles, and it outproduces the rest of the nation in cotton, citrus, peaches, peanuts, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, rice, whisky and tobacco.

These are but a sample of a fabulous story in accomplishment and opportunity in the South as outlined in the first edition of the Southern Industrial Directory, released today by the Southern Association of Science & Industry.

Termed by Time "the most comprehensive survey ever made of Southern industry," the report furnished a potent new weapon for Southern business groups now engaged in an all-out battle to keep up the pace of regional economic progress.

THE NEW REPORT climaxes an 11-year program of SASI to identify and publicize industrial opportunities in the South. It is the direct result of more than a year's work in the association's headquarters office.

Immediate benefit of the directory is to provide facts and figures to refute charges that the region's recent progress has resulted from government-subsidized plants, special tax inducements, or other artificial factors.

The SASI report proves that Southern industry has become tremendously extensive and varied; that it cannot be overlooked as a vital and expanding force in the national economy.

The survey makes it clear that Southern industry is expanding primarily because of unexcelled business opportunities.

* * *

THE REPORT emphatically predicts continued rapid progress and furnishes all kinds of data to support that forecast.

It gives assurance that so long as the South is given fair legislative treatment and private enterprise is allowed to act according to sound business principles, industry will continue to move South at a rapid pace.

The directory actually is an encyclopedia of business activity in the South. It includes an alphabetical index of 3000 large manufacturing plants, with names of executives, principal products, and number of employes.

It carries a geographical index identifying major industrial centers in the South, a classified index to several thousand sources of supply for materials, equipment and service.

It has a reference section which lists hundreds of industrial development groups, advertising agencies, U. S. government offices, industrial publications, research institutes and trade associations, in addition to a variety of maps and charts.

* * *

AN INDICATION of the spectacular opportunities still evident in many lines, the report points out that the South annually imports more than $2 billion worth of industrial equipment and supplies.

The chemical industry, it is reported, is setting the pace in growth although there are 60 odd large pulp and paper mills and nine new mills, involving an investment of $200 million are under construction.

Steel and other metal-producing facilities are being greatly expanded and new plants will enable the South to produce more aluminum than any other section.

* * *

AMONG OTHER pertinent facts the report emphasizes:

That the South has a coastline of more than 4000 miles and contains 60 per cent of the nation's inland waterways; that it leads in production of fish oil, sponges and numerous seafoods.

That utility services are being expanded faster in the South than in other areas, resulting in heavy capital outlays by railroads, pipelines, telephone companies and electric power producers of new equipment.

The current president of the association, Dr. M. P. Etheredge, introduces the directory by terming the South, now more than ever, the "Land of Opportunity."

# olishers Want Books out South, Kane Says

By RALPH HUTTO

lishers are panting to publish ing about the South, Author ett Kane told an audience at Institute of Southern Literature e Friday night.

"The rest of the country is fascited with us. They think we are teresting. Let them keep on thinkng so, but actually we are not too nuch different from any other people," he said.

Kane said the South has three main crops—cotton, sugar cane, and books, mainly books.

"Southerners once wanted to read every book. Now they want to write every book. All Southern writers don't read the works of other Southern writers, there are only 24 hours in the day. Writers are even coming to the South from other sections to get into the act."

He said the South provides abundant material for writers since it is a state of adjustment and has a remarkable background of history.

"Between 10:30 and 7 Friday I heard at least four good subjects for novels. I wrote them all down and may use them some day. Also Mississippi has many good Indian stories. I may get to them some day so I won't be too specific."

Southern writers are beginning to take a straight, honest look and tell the truth, Kane declared.

In his field of the non-fictional historical novel, Kane tries to neither gild or slander.

"I take the medium between the 'magnolia and moonlight' and the 'two headed baby in a pig sty' schools," he said.

"Many people think of historical novels as 'breast' sellers, but an astonishingly small percentage are like that, lurid jackets to the contrary."

In defending the historical novel Kane said historians who object to them fail to take into consideration that they developed because historians have failed to make history readable.

"I have the old-fashioned idea that people who write books should tell a story. Too many writers believe in obscurity. The readers think if it is hard to understand, there must be something to it.

"In earlier days, historical novel pitfalls were too much history, lush, over-romantic stories, lack of characterization, and bad local color. People got the impression that no Southern house was ever seen except in the moonlight. The negro suffered more from poor dialect put in his mouth than from any other indignity.

"Historical novelists now are begining to learn what makes people behave like people. They are giving characters depth and shape. And they are more careful about twisting facts because too many people can call them a liar and prove it."

He recommended as fine historical novels "Drums Along the Mohawk," by Henry Edmonds, "The Black Rose," by Samuel Shellabarger, and the "Red Badge of Courage," by Stephen Crane.

"If you don't read another book for a year or two, read the 'Red Badge of Courage.' The recent movie also was very superior. It meant as much to the development of the screen as the book meant to the development of the historical novel," he said.

Kane advised potential writers to set up regular working hours to "apply the seat of the pants to the seat of the chair."

"Rewrite time and time again. I have rewritten a passage as many as 48 times and it was better each time. Don't quit your job to write a book. Write in your spare time. If you have a novel in you, you will write it."

He said his next book will be on the life of a famous lovelorn columnist, Dorothy Dix, who he got to know while still in college at Tulane. The different eras she lived in made her a very interesting person. As a small girl during the Civil War, she actually owned slaves, he said.

# Changing Face of South

## Industry Shifts Noted as West's Cattlemen Acquire Large Holdings

By Henry Lesesne

MIGRATIONS and cross-migrations are dramatically changing the economy of the Southern part of the United States all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These migrations involve basic shifts in agriculture and industry, as well as population.

The most frequently noted—because it is so sectionally controversial and gets into the newspapers oftener—is, of course, the shift of the textile industry from New England and the East to the so-called "Textile South" consisting of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and, to a lesser extent, Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi.

This migration has been going on for three decades, though the bulk of the Southern textile growth has come from within. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the cotton textile and synthetics industries are now situated in the South and the post-war trend has been for the woolen and worsted industries also to look South.

BUT the most spectacular migration of all has been the movement of the culture of cotton Westward. The California cotton crop this year was about 1,770,000 bales and is worth about $425,000,000. California has become the second largest cotton state, and its cotton crop is largely mechanically produced.

The rain-grown cotton belt of the Southeast continues to produce about as much cotton as it did two decades ago, but uses only about half as much acreage as formerly and grows better cotton, thanks largely to research. This has permitted the Southeast to turn to agricultural diversification and the building up of an important livestock industry.

Statistics tell an amazing story of the growth in relative importance of the livestock industry in the Southeast over the last decade. But the change is etched even more sharply by the fact that big-scale cattle operators of the West are now beginning to acquire large holdings in the Southeast for cattle-raising enterprises.

For instance, W. B. Camp, of Bakersfield, Calif., a native South Carolinian who in California became the world's largest cotton farmer, has, with a group of associates, recently bought 11,000 acres in this state, not for the growing of cotton, but for the raising of livestock.

ONE of his co-purchasers is Carl Melcher, of Bakersfield, who is general manager of the largest cattle-raising concern in the country, the Kern County (California) Land Co. They will engage an expert South Carolina agriculturist to manage their large enterprise in this state.

The trend is significent. Cattle men from Texas, as well as California, recently have been inspecting lands in the Southeast with the aim of beginning extended livestock operations in a part of the country which has a plentiful water supply, favorable climate and tremendous potentialities for year-round pasturage.

The Camp-Melcher move raises the prospect of greater emphasis o.. irrigation in this part of the world, even though it has generally moist climate. Mr. Camp, for instance, has often deplored the slow development of irrigation in his native state, and has, in fact, financed an educational program on it. He believes that facilities should exist for tapping streams for farming at all times. Even the Southeast has droughts, and the Californians have learned what to do about an almost continuous drought.

Another aspect of all this migration is the fact that leading textile engineers predict that while the textile industry will coninue to grow and expand in the Southeast it will also tend to locate to some extent in the Southwest and on the Southern Pacific Coast in order to be close to raw materials and have other advantages.

## An English View Of The South

The South is by now accustomed to sniping from Northern crusaders seeking to magnify and exploit shortcomings below Mason & Dixon's Line. It is encouraging to note, though, that the carping chorus has recently showed signs of abating—at any rate, there has been an increasing tendency up North to put in a good word for the South as its problems and accomplishments are better recognized.

A notable feature of anti-South onslaughts is that the South's record in race relations is not measured against what others have done, but against perfection. The Southerner will readily admit that he is a human, fallible and imperfect creature. But his critics too often will be satisfied with nothing short of 100% performance.

Recently we came across some notable comment on the South in the great English newspaper, *The Manchester Guardian*. It carried an article from its correspondent, Alistair Cooke, on the political situation in the South. He set out to give readers of the English paper an outline of the general picture in the South, and went into economic and racial matters along with his political analysis.

The following is from *The Manchester Guardian* of March 27:

> Many Southerners popularly tagged as "nigger haters" and reactionaries *have done more in any year for the colored poor of their states than sworn liberals of London, Manchester, and the Clydeside have done in a lifetime for their slum people, or for that matter than Liverpool has done for its Negroes.* These Southerners have been rendered faint for years by the patronizing, glib and painfully superficial advice of the professional New York liberal. They have seen their region move fast, and always at their back they hear the reforming rulings of the United States Supreme Court, which have asserted more constitutional equality for the Negro in six years than he has had in the previous 169.

We can think of no particular reason why the English newspaper should be out to appease Dixie. Its comment is the more significant, because unbiased. Readily conceding that the other fellow's shortcomings are no excuse for our own, there is still something impressive in the contrast between good will, backed by deeds, in the South, and the relatively scanty flow of the milk of human kindness in enlightened England.

# Penny Behind Fuse Blamed For Fire Fatal To Three Here

## Two-Alarm Blaze Sweeps Negro Lodgings Above Pool Hall At Jackson And Auction—Four Injured—City's Worst Loss Of Life In 11 Years

By ROBERT TALLEY

A penny placed behind a defective electric light fuse was blamed by the Fire Department yesterday for an early-morning blaze that swept a two-story frame building at Jackson and Auction, killing three persons and injuring four others who escaped through windows.

Victims of the fire, the worst in point of loss of life in Memphis in 11 years, were Negroes. They roomed on the upper floor of an old wooden structure at 582 Jackson, over a Negro pool hall.

The dead are Nellie Brooks, 33, and her two cousins, Robert Lee Malone, 30, and Clarence Malone, 19, who lived in a single room on the second floor.

The injured are Linnie Wilkins, 21, who lived alone in a front room; and James Hardy, 34, his wife, Emma Lou Hardy, 33, and their niece, Louise Turner, 9, who occupied the rear room.

### Penny Still Shiny

The latter suffered burns about the hands as they emerged through flaming windows, and injuries in their descent to the sidewalk, but none was seriously hurt.

The penny behind the fuse was found by Lieut. Mike Crogan and Lieut. David O'Sullivan, investigators for the fire marshal's office, as they probed the charred ruins a few hours after firemen had extinguished the two-alarm blaze.

They reported their findings to Chief John C. Klinck and Deputy Chief Edgar P. Lovell, head of the Fire Prevention Bureau.

The penny, still shiny, was in a fuse block at the foot of the narrow front stairway. A few feet away—on the outside of the building—the investigators found an electric conduit (a metal pipe) which had been melted for eight inches by intense heat of the short-circuited wire.

"There is no doubt that this penny placed behind the electric light fuse caused the fire," Chief Klinck said. "Placing it there served to eliminate the fuse protection entirely, and thus brought about the short-circuit in the wire inside the conduit.

### Culprit Being Sought

"Our investigators are still trying to find out who put the penny there. Our department has warned repeatedly against this dangerous practice of substituting pennies for electric light fuses, but some people still persist in doing it."

The condition of the building indicated the flames started near the electric meter and fuse box and raced upward through the tinder-like wooden walls.

Neighbors telephoned the first alarm at 4:47 a.m. and the first companies to arrive, led by District Chief O. E. Perry, radioed a second alarm at 4:51 a.m.

"The popping of the flames woke me up," said Wilkins, employed by the city's Garbage Collection Department. "I tried the door, but the hallway was full of smoke and fire, so I slammed the door shut.

### Pounded Out Alarm

"I pounded on the wall to wake up Nellie Brooks and her folks, who were in the middle room, and then I climbed out the front window to a little roof over the pool room's front door and jumped to the ground."

Wilkins, burned slightly about the hands and suffering from a leg injury, was treated at John Gaston Hospital.

James Hardy, an occupant of the rear room, said he and his family were awakened by Nellie Brooks' screams.

Hardy said he opened the door to the hallway, but when flames and smoke rushed in, slammed and latched it. The pressure from heat in the narrow hallway, he said, was "so strong I could hardly shut the door."

Hardy assisted his wife and small niece through a window to a nearby roof and from there jumped to the ground. He raised a long plank to the roof and brought his wife and niece down just as the first firemen arrived.

The charred bodies of the three victims were found in the middle room by Chief Klinck, who responded on the second alarm, Deputy Chief W. L. Bilbrey and Capt. John Chambers of Engine Company 6.

"We were crawling on our hands and knees, looking for these people, when Chief Bilbrey bumped into the body of the woman," Chief Klincy said. "The other two bodies were lying nearby."

"From indications Nellie Brooks opened the door to her room and the flames from the roaring hallway rushed in on her before she could close it," Chief Klinck continued. "That often happens in fires where superheated air is trapped in a small hallway."

A person so trapped, Chief Klinck said, should first feel the room door with his hand to see if it is warm. Then he should open it slightly, blocking the door with his body so it can be slammed instantly if hot air and flames rush in.

### Building Total Loss

William Scott, Negro, 264-I Pauline Circle, West, one of the proprietors of the ground-floor pool hall, said there was no sign of fire when he closed his place at midnight. Scott said there had not been any trouble with the electric lights.

None of the Negro survivors of the tragedy could recall any such trouble except James Hardy. He said about six weeks ago the lights in the building went out for a few minutes, but soon came back on.

Scott estimated his pool room loss at $3000, with $1000 insurance.

The other Negroes, who lost practically all their belongings, had no insurance. Hobson-Kerns Co. is rental agent for the building, which was a total loss.

Red Cross volunteer workers under Gene Glaze, director of emergency services, gave first-aid to victims at the scene.

It was the most deaths in a Memphis fire since Jan. 17, 1941, when three small children died in a burning house at 1950 Madison. They were Gerald Steele, 5; Maurice Steele, 3, and Dorothy Louise Steele, 1.

Yesterday's tragedy brought the number of fire deaths in Memphis this year to seven.

## Needless Deaths

Three persons were burned to death and four others injured in a Memphis fire Tuesday morning. That is something of grave concern to the entire community. Any fire fatality is a matter of moment to the area in which it occurs but that is especially true of Memphis where so much planning, energy and money goes into the work of preventing fires every year.

Tuesday's fatalities here were needless. Somebody whose identity is yet unknown but which, we hope, will be established, put a penny behind an otherwise useless electrical fuse and so laid a foundation for murder. That's exactly what it was morally, if not legally. The penny closed the circuit, the fusing element was nonexistent and when the line became overloaded the inevitable followed—there was a fire. We wonder how many other Memphis homes are fire death traps for those who live in them because of this same evil practice of putting pennies or other pieces of metal behind burned-out fuses? That's something both morally and legally wrong.

The three persons who died probably could have been saved had they known and followed one simple rule of fire safety—never open a door beyond which you suspect fire. Feel the door first and if it is not hot place your foot against it and then open it not more than crackwide. If heat or smoke pours through the crack, slam the door and lock it, go to a window, raise it and await rescue.

Memphis has been taking its fire prevention laurels with a degree of self-satisfied smugness lately. What happened Tuesday morning is a challenge to every Memphian to get behind an intensified fire educational program and, above all, to look first to the safety of his own premises.

SCENE OF TRAGEDY — Three persons died, four were injured, when flames swept this old wooden structure at Jackson and Auction early yesterday in a two-alarm blaze. One of second-floor occupants fled via front window and porch roof at front, three others via rear window and low roof at left.

—Staff Photos by John Dickson

PENNY COSTS THREE LIVES—With a pencil, Fire Chief John C. Klinck (left) points to penny in charred fuse block which Fire Department blames for two-alarm blaze that claimed lives of three persons. Deputy Chief Edgar P. Lovell shows electrical conduit, near meter, that was melted by short-circuited wire.

# Upwards Of 160 Persons Treated By Physicians

**BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE STAFF CORRESPONDENT**

**FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn. — Fayetteville, which lent its aid only last month to another tornado-hit Tennessee town, climbed back to its feet Saturday after feeling the hammer-blow of a million-dollar twister.**

Two persons were killed and 160 hurt by the tornado which bobbed a 200-yard path through the historic south Tennessee town of 6,700 persons late Friday.

The same storm, or similar tornadic winds, also struck in north Alabama and north Georgia and half a dozen other Tennessee communities.

Fayetteville was by far the greatest sufferer.

Mrs. Eugene McGehee, 55, a housewife and Willard McCowan, 35, a grocery clerk were both killed when their home was demolished.

**NEGRO HOSPITAL DESTROYED**

The blast hit first the downtown area and swept away the Episcopal Church. Five other churches were badly damaged, as was the Lincoln Countny Court House. The winds then boiled into the residential areas. The Negro section was hard hit.

Doctors treated 160 persons for injuries although the Donalson Hospital for Negroes was almost destroyed. The heavy winds tore away the kitchen and dining room and scattered heavy equipment about the yard.

The wrecked hospital was left without heat and light as an emergency generator failed. Dr. L. M. Donalson, superintendent, said 25 or 30 persons were injured.

The white hospital was also damaged. The physicians worked while the town was without lights, water or other utilities.

Seven of the injured were seriously hurt.

Utility service was being restored Saturday, but the wreckage still cluttered the streets, patrolled by four units of National Guardsmen and a hundred highway patrolmen.

Red Cross official Jack Johnson said about 100 homes were "demolished and between 250 and 300 badly damaged." About 500 persons were homeless, but were taken in by friends and relatives.

Giant oak trees, for which Fayetteville was famous, were uprooted.

Five churches within a 500-yard radius were destroyed or severely damaged. Seven buildings on the Town Square were damaged. W. Drake of the Red Cross said: "Some of our homes worth $25,000 or so aren't worth 50 cents now."

Maj. Gen. Sam Wallace of the National Guard said the conservative unofficial damage estimates ranged around the million dollar mark.

The twister, preceded by a hailstorm, struck the southwestern part of town about 4:30 p. m. Friday, then hopped and skipped along a mile-long path across town. In some sections houses were left in ruins, in others only treetops were snipped off.

# 5 Insurance Firms To Aid Financing Of $12,000,000 Memphis Housing Project

Memphis, Tenn. (ANP).—A veritable "City Within a City," will be the new $12,000,000 J. E. Walker housing project soon to be constructed here. It reportedly is the largest Negro housing project ever undertaken in the United States. Five Negro insurance firms with FHA backing are financing the project.

The project will involve hundreds of acres of land, and will be located somewhere south of Nonconnah Creek and near Johnston yards of the Illinois Central railroad, which is convenient to major South Memphis business places, and adjacent to the huge proposed industrial development of Ensley Bottoms as part of the Memphis Harbor project.

Exactly where in this area the houses will be constructed has not been decided. Negotiations with property owners in the proposed area are underway. Some options have been taken.

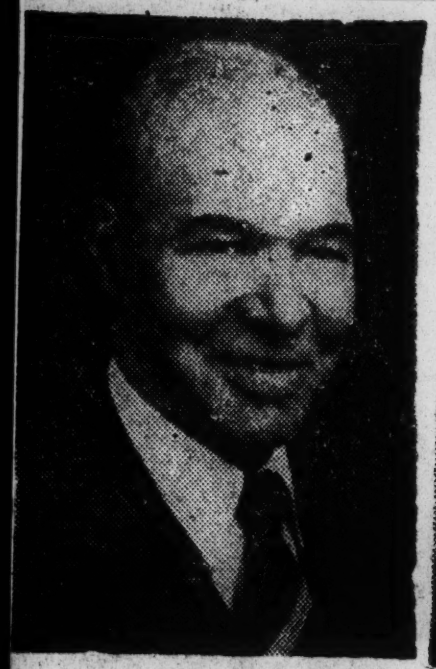
According to current plans, the J. E. Walker project will include some 1,500 homes to be sold for $6,800 and up, with an average of $7,000. The Federal Housing Administration will insure the mortgages and has approved the preliminary plan.

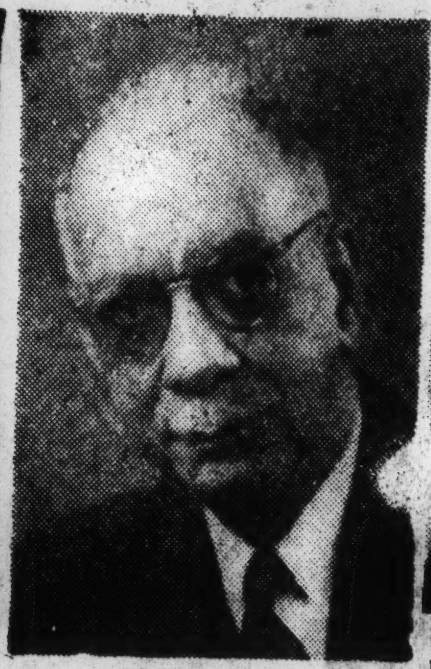
The two, three and four bedroom homes will sell for about $300 down, with monthly payments of approximately $44. All homes will be of standard construction with varying designs.

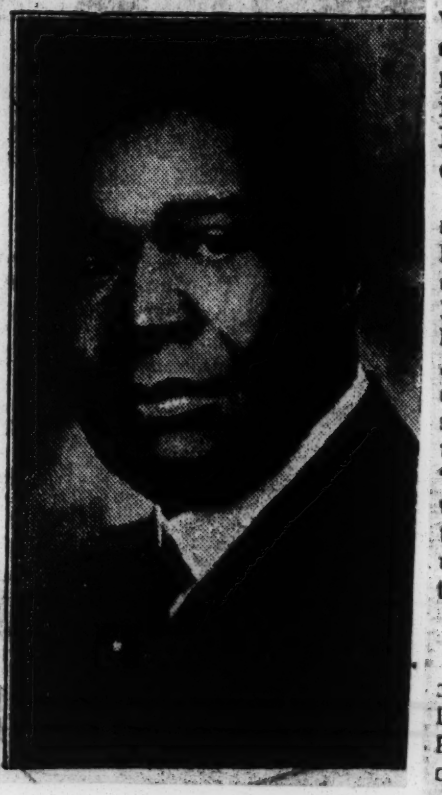
Space has been allocated for churches, a school, and a modern commercial area. The streets will be laid out according to Memphis standards.

The project will be named after J. E. Walker, head of the Universal Life Insurance Co., who for years has fought to get better housing for Negroes in Memphis.

# Housing Projects To Bear Their Names







The Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority announced Thursday that four new housing projects in the city would be named for prominent Negroes. Three projects will be named for living men, J. Eugene Diggs, top left; P. Bernard Young Sr., center, and the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, top right.

A fourth project will be named for Dr. Robert Russa Moton, deceased, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute. He was born in Princess Anne county, Va.

Diggs Park, named for Attorney J. Eugene Diggs, will house 428 families when completed, and is located on Campostella road, pposite Oak Leaf Park. Young Park, named for P. B. Young Sr., publisher of the Journal and Guide, will house 750 families when finished, and will be located in the heart of Uptown Norfolk. Slum clearance for this project is now underway, and is being speeded so that building may start soon.

Bowling Park, named for the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of First Baptist Church, will be located in an area between Princess Anne road and Broad Creek road, noreast of Roberts Park. It will house 350 families when completed.

According to George W. Price, assistant executiv director of the Redevelopment and Housing Authority, three of the projects will be named for living men because of their contributions to the Negro Advisory Board of the Authority, and because of their outstanding characters as individuals.

# Three Sites Named For Norfolkians

## Custom Broken To Honor Housing Advisory Board

NORFOLK — Breaking a precedent in the naming of housing projects, the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority announced Thursday that for the first time it would name three new developments in honor of living men. A fourth will be named in memory of Dr. Robert Russa Moton, deceased educator.

The three remaining developments will be named for the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of the First Baptist Church; P. B. Young, Sr., publisher of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, and J. Eugene Diggs, attorney. According to George W. Price, assistant director of the Authority, the precedent was broken in "recognition of the service" of these men to the housing authority, and because of the "unusual high qualities of the men themselves."

**NEAREST TO** completion, according to spokesmen at the Housing Authority, is Moton Park, near Marshall Manor, the only project following the general pattern of being named for an individual who is not living. It will house 138 families when completed.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, was born in 1867 in Amelia county.

Educated at Hampton Institute, Va., he received honorary LL.D degrees from Va. Union University, Wilberforce; Oberlin, Williams, and Howard; the Litt. D. from Lincoln University, Penn., and the A. M., degree from Harvard University, in 1929.

**HE WAS COMMANDANT,** Hampton Institute, for 24 years, and president, National Negro Business League.

He received the Harmon Award for contribution to better race relations; Springarn Medal, 1932; author of "Racial Good Will,"; "Finding A Way Out"; "What the Negro Thinks," and contributor to many magazines.

**ALSO NEARING** completion in Diggs Park, named for J. Eugene Diggs, Norfolk attorney, Diggs Park is scheduled to house 428 families when completed, and is located on Campostella Road, opposite Oak Leaf Park.

Attorney Diggs is a native of Matthews Court House, Va., and completed his college work at Howard University, where he also took his law degree in 1904, and shortly afterward began the practice of law in Norfolk.

**HE IS A MEMBER** of the Board of Directors of the Norfolk Community Chest, the Board of Trustees of Norfolk Community Hospital, and the Negro Advisory Board of the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

Attorney Diggs is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church, and president of the Mens Club there. He also served as a member of a local draft board during World War II.

**YOUNG PARK,** to be located in the heart of Uptown Norfolk, will be named for P. B. Young, Sr., and will house 750 families when it is completed. Slum clearance for this project is now underway, and bids for the project will be opened in March.

The Young Park project represents Norfolk's most ambitious move to rid the city of slums and provide decent housing for low-income families. Nearly half of the colored population of the uptown area will move out o fthe vast, crowded area to provide space for a modern community of attractive homes on new, improved streets.

**THIS NEW** project will replace a slum area which has been described as one of the worst in the world. From the shanties, shacks and sub-standard dwellings will rise impressive parkways with modern homes, community centers, playgrounds an dschools.

Mr. Young, Sr., was born in Littleton, N. Carolina. He was educated in the public schools, Reedy Creek Baptist Institute, Littleton, N. C., and St. Augus- leged to attend our seminaries." tine's College, Raleigh, N. C., where he was a student and instructor in printing from 1903-1906.

Mr. Young was editor and publisher of the Journal and Guide from 1909-1944, and has been publisher and chairman of the board since that time. He directed the organization of the Tidewater Bank and Trust Company in 1918, and was president from 1918-1921.

* * *

**HE HAS ALSO** been trustee of Howard University since 1934, and chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the board. He was a member of the boards of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute and Hampton Institute; member Advisory Council on the Virginia Economy, by appointment of the governor, since 1948, and member of the board of the Norfolk Community Chest. He served as member, Norfolk City Commission on Higher Education since 1949.

* * *

**MR. YOUNG RECEIVED** the honorary L. L. D. degrees from Shaw University, Virginia State College and Tuskegee Institute; and Doctorate of Humane Letters from Virginia Union University.

He is a member of the Episcopal church, a Mason and an Elk.

* * *

**BOWLING PARK,** to be named for the Rev. Richard H. Bowling, will be located in a section across Princess Anne Road northeast of Roberts Park, and will contain 350 units when completed.

Rev. Bowling was born in Norfolk in 1891. He is a graduate of Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg, Va., Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.; Union Theologival Seminary, New York City; and received the Doctor of Divinity degree from Howard University.

He has been pastor of Norfolk's First Baptist Church since July 1914, succeeding his father, under whom the present church was built and paid for.

* * *

**HIS ACTIVITIES** have included board memberships of Norfolk Community Hospital, Norfolk Community Chest, Hunton Branch YMCA, Child and Family Service, City Social Service Bureau.

He has been a member of the E. Stanley Jones Ashrams at Blue Ridge, N. C., and a member of two National Preaching Missions in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

His church has been operating a Home for the Aged since 1920.

# Dream Becomes Reality As New Project Opens Doors

Journal and Guide P. 3 Norfolk Va.

NORFOLK—Tuesday, Feb. 19 was just another day for most people in Norfolk, but for a very few it was an extra-special day, full of the smell of fresh paint, full of muddy streets and heavy house cleaning chores, full of moving furniture into strange surroundings, and full of dreams of a better life to come.

It was moving day; a day for which hundreds of slum families had waited. And one by one, as they got calls to leave their old dwellings, groups of people gathered their belongings and their families and set out for Diggs Park, located on Campostella road across from Oakleaf Park.

* * *

**THERE WAS ONE** unit complete, and seven families moved in. Then on Wednesday there were more units ready, and still more on Thursday, and Norfolk ushered in the first period of a great exodus from crime-breeding slums.

But the seven families who moved on Tuesday were not the only people immediately affected by the opening of Diggs Park. There were workmen, in the midst of eating lunch when the first family arrived, who stood watching and said, "we helped finish that one," speaking of the apartment into which Mrs. Emma Russell was moving her family.

* * *

**AND THERE WERE** workers in the Relocation office of the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority who had waited anxiously for the first units to open. Theirs had been a difficult task, made more difficult by unavoidable delays in the completion of units.

Mrs. Louise L. Jarvis, manager of the office, had been disappointed more than once when she was told not today," by construction foremen of the sites of Diggs and Moton Parks. Tuesday was a more than average day for her too.

Norfolk, Va.

**AND IN VARIOUS** offices in the Dickson building in downtown Norfolk, there were clerks, and executives, and many many other people for whom Tuesday was the relization of months and months of planning and hard work.

Tuesday, Feb. 19 was an extra-special day in Norfolk, but just for a few people who were touched by a dream-a dream of fresh paint and muddy streets, of heavy house cleaning and moving furniture, and of project homes rising by the hundreds to clear Norfolk's slums.

# $10 Million Granted For Norfolk Housing

Afro-American P. 21 Baltimore Md.

Sat. 4-26-52 46a Va

## City To Clear 127 Acres Of Slums, 2,900 Families Involved

NORFOLK, Va.—A $10 million major slum clearance program, involving the tearing down of some 2,850 dwelling units and the rehousing of almost 2,900 colored families, is to begin here, the Housing and Home Finance Agency announced this week.

The Federal Agency has made a contract with the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority by which a $3 million grant and $7,178,290 temporary loan are available for the project. Identified as Norfolk Redevelopment project No. 1, the undertaking is planned to cover some 127 acres in the city.

**Families Must Move**

Almost 2,900 colored families will have to move out as the project begins.

Some 75 per cent of these relocated families, however, are eligible for the new homes and have preferred status for occupany in them.

**Will Return**

Thus, these families will be able to move back into new homes on a site that was formerly slums. Families who are ineligible for return to the project are being housed in existing and in some new private housing in other neighborhoods which meets government standards for "decent, safe and sanitary" housing.

The area will be cleared as Norfolk housing officials can find adequate housing for displaced families.

**Boundaries Listed**

The project will be located in an area bounded roughly by Monticello Ave., the Cedar Grove cemetery, Lincoln St. and Brambleton Ave. A record section is between the Norfolk and Western railroad tracks and the line of a proposed Tidewater highway.

# Houstonians To Construct Negro Units

An association of Houston contractors Monday had their low bid of $3,056,948 accepted for construction of 543 Negro units in the Dallas Housting Authority's West Dallas project.

The bid was submitted to the authority's board of commissioners by J. T. Hubbell Construction Company, T. B. Hubbard Construction Company and Russell W. Nix. The board opened fourteen bids, James L. Stephenson, DHA executive director, said.

The contractors will sign a contract Tuesday morning to build the units, consisting of 2,883 rooms, and construction should begin immediately.

Of the 3,500 units in the project, 1,500 will be for Negroes. Last month, a contract was signed for 590 units for Negroes. At 2 p.m. on March 26, the board will open bids for the remaining 367 units, Stephenson announced.

## $5,000 Donated Home for Aged

HOUSTON, Tex.—(ANP)—The Eliza Johnson Home for Aged Negroes was richer by $5,000 last week by virtue of a donation by an anonymous white donor.

The dream of Mrs. C. A. Dupree, local Negro philanthropist, is being erected at a cost of $250,000 and will have facilities for seventy-five old people.

The $5,000 will go towards furnishing a room in the building.

# Negro Credit Rating Lift To Housing In Southwest Regior

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — The credit rating of Negro families in the various housing program throughout the Southwest has been cited as good by officials of several lending agencies in the region.

This fact was brought out by speakers during the 5th annual Housing Conference at Prairie View A M College last week. Representatives of lending institutions, state and federal housing agencies contractors and byilders held two day sessions to consider groups.

G.L. Seegar, assiatant director, Loan Guaranty program Farmers Home Administration, Houston, stated that "out of the 60,000 loans the Houston District office, which covers 30 Texas centers, has made over a six-year period 47,000 were in default. However, only four Negro families were listed in this group."

Further interesting developments as to the credit rating of Negroes in housing programs were pointed out by Gordon Garrett, Fort Worth District supervisor, T. J. Bettes Co. Mortgate Bankers. "Our of the past 10 years that the FHA has issued morgtages made to Negroes-not one single Negro loan is in default," Gordon said.

The conference recommended that local housing committees be organized among Negroes in the various cities of the Southwest. The purpose of these committees would be to advise and to dispense information to builders and borrowers concerning services rendered by the various governmental agencies.

**Prairie View To Be Center**

It was also proposed that Prairie View A and M College might be developed into a center for the dissemination of information on housing for Negroes in the Southwest. Dr. E.B. Evans, President of the college; A. Maceo Smith, Racial Relations adviser, FHA; and Walter Aikens, millionaire realestate broker and builder of Atlanta, Georgia proposed an organized research program on Negro housing in the region. A grant of $500, is being sought to support this effort which would provide a complete file of data for reference at the next annual conference.

College services to interested students and faculty members could also be improved through the use of visiting conference specialists in clinics and worskshops o housing and associated problems the delegates suggested.

A committee was appointed to appear before the policy committee of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association for the purpose of encouraging a more liberal attitude among its membership to ward loans to making loans to Negro builders.

**Outstanding Speakers Heard**

Speakers for the general session programs were Roland Sawyer Minority Group Housing adviser, FHA: S. Knox Banner, Public Housting Administration; C. R. Crim, Federal Housing Administration; Ralph G. Andrews, Veterans Aministration; L.J. Cappleman, Farmers Home Administration; and Warren Cochrane, Public Housing Administration. President E. B. Evans welcomed the group to Prairie View and Texas in an opening session speech.

A panel discussion on mobilizing community resources to meet local housing needs was headed by John W. Rice, Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce and included Mrs. Marie McGuire, president, Southwest region NHAO; Richard Scurry, attorney, Dallas Housing Authority; Roscoe Cavitt, district representative, OPS; and Walter Aikens, president, National Association of Real Estate Broker.

Housing supported by private enterprise, both in urban and rural was emphasized in a disucssion by Mr. Smith, Mr. Sawyer and George Humphreyville, Houston Chief Underwriter, FHA. Planning and designing home constructions was the topic of another panel group composed of A. W. Alex, architect; Ernest Langford, professor of Architecture. Texas A M. College; James B. Riley, Chief FO Engineer, FHA; and A. E. Greaux and H.S. Houston of the Prairie View School of Engineering.

Also on the private enterprise theme were discussions on building and construction led by the founder of the National Negro Builders of Kansas City, Kansas, ens. Discussants for the topic were Wendell Robbins, contractor and builder of Kansas City, Kanas; James Thomas, contractor of Dallas, and William F. McKinney, assistant to the regional director, Office of Price Stabilization.

**Negro Bankers Present**

Negro bankers in the region were present for the first time during these annual conferences on housing at Prairie View. H. W. Sewing, president, Douglas State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas and I. P. Anderson, executive vice president, Fraternal Bank, Fort Worth joined with Donald McGregor executive vice president, T. J. Bettes Company, Mortgage Bankers; Ralph G. Anderson, Loan Guaranty officer, Veterans Administration; and Wallace White, FHA in leading a discussion on the important topic of financing home construction.

Other consultants and leaders included Mrs. Cecilia S. Lane Texas Southern University; W. Kelly Smith and O.B. Archer, Beaumont Housing Authority; L. Walter Henslee, Galveston Housing Authority; Gaylen Black, architect and realtist; A.E. Whipple, Dallas; Sid Hilliard, Houston; Mack Hannah, Port Arthur; and F.W. Thomas, Lufkin.

Mrs. Z. S. Coleman, T. M. Pratt and Julia Hall of the Prairie View School of Home Economics also served as resource leaders. Other Prairie View staff members participating nwere T.L. Holley conference chairman; C.L. Wilson, dean of the School of Engineering; J.M. Drew, dean of instructor; and all members of the Engineering Schol faculty.

Social activities and recreation

# 83 Families Move Into Low-Rent Housing Project in Wichita Falls

WICHITA FALLS. — Zenobia Trimble Homes, a low-rent housing project for Negroes, consists of 118, one, two, and three bedroom units. This project is located between Marcom and Welch Sts. on Rosewood. It consists of 31 one and two story buildings, plus the administration building.

So far, 83 families have been placed in units and others are moving in at the rate of two or three a day. All units are furnished with refrigerator and an apartment range. Shades, curtain rods, clothesine poles and other small items.

This project is designed for low-income families and their rent is based on their salary and the number of minors in the family group. The rent ranges from $15.00 to $49.00 per month.

The administration building consists of a reception room two business offices, a workshop, a civic or community room, and a kitchen. The community room is designed for various civic meeting for families residing in the project and citizens of the community. Miss Kathryn Sands, Wichita county demonstrator has given an interesting demonstration on canning in this community room. Another such demonstration was held July 16.

The late Mrs. Trimble was a native of Alabama and received her education in the public schools of Alabama and Tuskegee institute. She was married to the late C. C. Trimble and the couple made their home in Texas. Mrs. Trimble taught in the public schools at Pilot Point of which her husband was principal.

MRS. ZENORIA TRIMBLE

They moved to Wichita Falls in 1903 and her husband was elected to the principalship of Booker T. Washington school. She served as elementary teacher for two years, later became the first home economic teacher in the history of the school, serving without pay for two years, and provided the crude equipment until the Board of Education took over.

Mrs. Trimble was instrumental in organizing the Negro community club along with the late Ella Dunkingfield. The Community club established and sponsored the colored day nursery whose superintendent she later became, succeeding Mrs. Duckingfield. She served on this job until her death. Through her influence, the nursery became an activity of the Community Chest.

She was a member of the board of directors of the Community Chest; Red Cross, Libbie Holland Library board; NAACP, Ladies Progressive club; American Woodmen; Antioch Baptist church; Parent Teachers Association.

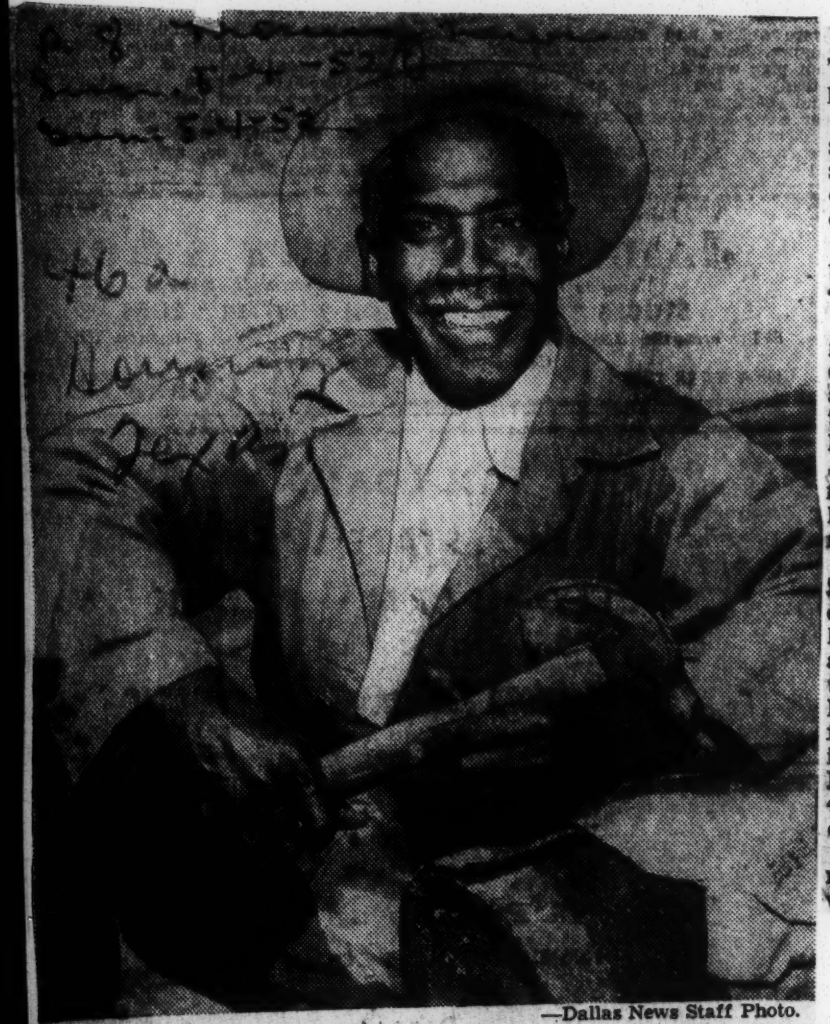
Mrs. Trimble's name was unanimouly chosen as the most appropriate name for the Negro Low Rent Housing project.

So far three full-time employees have been hired by the city for this project. Mrs. Virginia Thompson and Doris B. Phillips are the housing managers and Finnis Holt holds the position of maintenance man.

Mrs. Virginia Thompson is a native of Jacksonville, Texas. She attended high school in Jacksonville and after completing her high school education she attended Cortez Peter's Business college, Washington, D. C. She was employed under Civil Service in the U. S. Navy Personnel, Washington D. C. for 2 1-2 years. She is the wife of Homes Thompson, Jr., an instructor in the U. S. Air Force, Sheppard Field Texas.

Mrs. Doris B. Phillips is a native of Dallas, Texas. She attended and finished high school in Dallas, entered Prairie View college. She received her B. A. from Prairie View college, where she received a state fellowship of $500.00. She has worked as a psychometrist at Prairie View college and has held several secretarial positions in Dallas, Tyler, and Marshall, Texas. Mrs. Phillips is the wife of Will Phillips Jr., who is an Air Force instructor at Sheppard Field, Texas.

Finnis Holt has been a citizen of Wichita Falls, Texas for 10 years. He was born in Rusk county, Texas and has resided in various parts of East and West Texas. Mr. Holt has been active in various civic affairs and is the father of five children. His wife, Mrs. Everlena Holt, is also an up-right citizen and mother. Mr. Holt has held various positions with plumbing companies in this vicinity. He is an allround maintenance man with experience in varied fields of this work.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

The Rev. Paul Cornelius Wright smiles broadly as he demonstrates some of the hard work that is going into a new housing addition for Negroes. Dallas Contractor Ralph Whittle helped the Negro families get relocated near Irving when they had to move off the West Dallas public housing site.

# Greener Pastures Forced on Church

By DOROTHEA McGRATH

The Rev. Paul Cornelius Wright has moved his flock in the Rocky Springs Baptist Church from West Dallas to "greener pastures" southwest of Irving.

And, although it means a lot of work for the twenty-one relocated Negro families, most of them agree with the "reverend" when he smiles broadly and predicts with a wise nod:

"The future holds good out here."

Wright and a lot of his neighbors work for Ralph Whittle, a municipal contractor. So it was natural they would turn to the "boss" for advice when they had to sell their homes last year to make way for the big public housing project in West Dallas.

"I was thinking about the older people," said Wright. "Some of them didn't have good health any more. I told Mr. Whittle about them.

"He got up and began walking around his office, with his hands in his pockets. 'We can't just let them sit outdoors,' he told me."

So Whittle agreed to buy some land, put in water, and sell lots to the families on a nonprofit basis.

"We got busy," said Wright, "and 'long about last June we found this place."

It is twenty-five acres on a high, sunny slope off Shady Grove Road southwest of Irving and just west of Belt Line Road. The new residents named it Whittle Adddition.

"We slipped that one up on the boss," said Wright, with a sly grin. "We wanted to do him some honor."

For $350 the families bought a good-sized lot, 60x120 feet (big enough to have a nice garden) and got running water piped into their houses from a well Whittle had drilled.

Some families moved their houses from West Dallas, some bought new houses already set up and others started out building their own.

Wright figured it cost him about $2,500 to get settled in Whittle Addition—he bought a 4-room frame house for $850, paid $450 to move it, added two rooms and put in a septic tank for $850, and paid $350 for his lot. He considers it a good trade, for even with the money he got in selling his stucco house in West Dallas, he couldn't afford a $6,000 4-room house—the only other decent shelter he had found.

Next door live the Joe Shannons. Joe is seventy-six and his wife is eighty-nine. They were able to put up a house in Whittle Addition with the money they got for their property in West Dallas. "I don't know where they'd have gone if it weren't for Mr. Whittle, though," says Wright.

About half the seventy-six lots are sold, and Whittle says the venture is "pretty well self-supporting."

"They had to have some place to live," he says, and they couldn't afford to spend $6,000 or $7,000. We all came out pretty reasonably."

The addition has electricity, bus service to Irving and Dallas, and a nearby school for the children.

On Sundays, Wright preaches to his flock of the Rocky Springs Church in a building they bought from a wrecking firm. Week days he works for Whittle as a cement finisher.

"I started working for him in 1927 when he was a construction superintendent in Knoxville," said Wright. "Mr. Whittle brought me here from East Tennessee three years later when he went into business for himself.

"I lived in one room and cooked outdoors then. We've come a long ways since those times," said Wright, and smiled at his wife, Thelma.

"We still have some work to do on the church. Add some studies and classes. Mr. Whittle said he'd help us put asbestos on the outside. He's been good. The Lord really worked through him some way."

The church is located just west of Wright's house on a choice lot with two tremendous oak trees in front.

"Everybody wanted to buy that lot," Wright recalls. So he made a Solomon-like decision—the church would go there.

"And now everybody in Whittle Addition enjoys those trees."

# Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

**CAMP PAULIE B. FLETCHER OPENS 25TH SUMME RSESSION**

Camp Pauline Bray Fletcher, sponsored by the Girls Service League, Inc., a Red Feather Service of Birmingham, Ala.— was established in 1926 by the local Nurses association in cooperation with a group of federated club women.

Mrs. Taylor

The organization was motivated by the desire to provide for the Negro youth a healthful and recreational camp, within the reach of the humblest child.

It now has some of the leading men of Alabama as members. With the cooperation of the whole community within 25 years, the group has acquired 277 acres of land for the accommodation of 100 campers, three wells, Big Shades Creek for swimming, six buildings, electricity, gas, hot and cold running water and adequate sanitation, all free of debt.

The camp is 12 miles southeast of Bessemer, Ala., in Shades Valley. To get to the camp, take the Shades Valley bus at Fourth ave., and 20th st., in Bessemer, It will bring you within a half-mile of the camp. The camp attracts groups from all over the South during the months of June, July and August. In 1950, more than 800 persons were accommodated.

**1952 SCHEDULE**

The camp schedule for 1952 provided for boys from the 18th Street Branch of the YMCA during the first week in June. Mr. White brought a group out overnight and cleared out driftwood from the creek. They did other work for the improvement of the camp. E. W. Barker, executive secretary, brought a group out and spent a brief period with them.

The camp opened June 9 with a small group of girls under the camp staff with limited activities. R. E. Bolden and G. W. Harrison, YMCA secretaries of the American Cast Iron Pipe company and the Stockham Valves and Fittings, respectively, visited the camp Wednesday, June 11.

These two companies have given liberally toward the work of the camp. Visitors are always welcome. Picnics must be limited however, to those having secured permission, since they seriously hamper camp activities.

On Thursday, June 12, the camp had as guests a number of delegates who attended the Baptist conventon in session at Sixth Avenue Baptist church, Rev. John W. Goodgame jr., pastor. The Reverends C. C. Welch and W. J. Wall of Birmingham conducted the motorcade.

Included in the group were Mesdames C. W. Rembert, L. B. Warren, Iona Jones, Minnie Shepherd, Lillian Williams, Walsie Hall, Levater A. Broadnax, and Martha Phillips, all of Mobile, Ala.

The YWCA Teens under the direction of Mrs. Lucille Jenkins and a large group of girls sponsored by the Ladies Limited club, Mrs. Catherine Jackson Powell, president, were guests of the camp.

The camp staff is comprised of Pauline Bray Fletcher, director; T. L. Hale, assistant director; Annie L. Dowdell, matron-first aid; Carry Inez Lucy, dietician; Catherine Means, swimming director; F. L. Lowery, handicraft and recreation director.

Members of the trustee board are Pauline Bray Fletcher, founder and director; Norman S. Randal, president of Girls Service League, Inc.; Dr. A. G. Gaston, chairman of the board; Mrs. Mable Spencer, recording secretary; Miss Mattie B. Rowe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. M. Brown, treasurer.

Mrs. Odessa McKinney is secretary of the trustee board, Dr. A. G. Gaston, chairman, and Mrs. Marjorie B. Gaillard is the treasurer of the board. For information write: Mrs. Pauline Bray Fletcher, 600 N. 42nd pl., Birmingham,

# AFPH Chooses Negro Amputee As a National Vice President

By DAWN WATSON

DETROIT—Because of the influence exerted in the sixth biennial national convention of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to increase the membership of Negroes on a national basis, J. Rosemond Cooke, of Atlanta, Ga., was elected a national vice president of that body during its three-day meeting here last week.

Lone Negro delegate to the convention, the quadruple amputee has been a member of AFPH only since last April, when he sent a letter to National AFPH President Paul A. Strachan at headquarters in Washington, D. C., asking for a charter for the lodge he had organized in Atlanta.

The federation, which celebrated its tenth anniversary at this convention, is dedicated to promoting the welfare of all physically handicapped people.

IT IS AIMED at developing programs providing medical and surgical aid, when needed; education and training, or retraining; vocational guidance and counseling and selective placement which would enable the handicapped individual to be placed in work where his or her particular disability is not a factor.

It is by policy a non-segregated, non-discriminatory organization.

In order to set up a lodge, Cooke pointed out, five charter members are necessary. His application for a charter included an initial membership of thirty-one persons.

HIS OUTSTANDING ability and enthusiastic spirit for the organization so impressed the national board that he was appointed a national representative soon after the charter was granted in June.

At the convention, whose headquarters were at the Hotel Statler, Cooke was active in all phases of the meetings and was nominated for his new office by James Marks, first vice president. Four seconds, including that of President Strachan, were given.

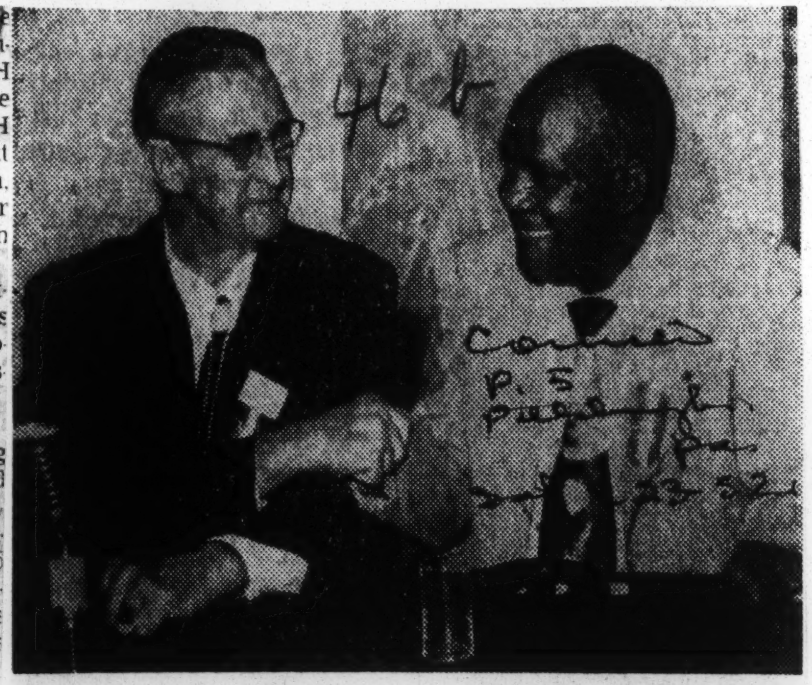
He will serve on two committees, that of finance and the Committee on Organization. He is particularly interested in inducing more Negroes, those who are and who are not physically handicapped, to become active AFPH members.

* * *

THE LATTER GROUP, he said, can work in an organizational capacity and make contributions of time and money to promote the AFPH goal to place as many physically handicapped persons as possible in jobs.

Cooke was accompanied to Detroit by his full-time companion, Robert Tinch.

Persons interested in organizing AFPH may contact Cooke at his home in Atlanta, where he lives at 43 Jackson Street, S. W.



**Federation 'First'** — J. Rosemond Cooke Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., lone Negro delegate to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, is congratulated on being elected to the office of vice president during the three-day AFPH convention held in Detroit last week at the Hotel Statler. Offering best wishes is Paul A. Strachan, national AFPH president. Cooke is a quadruple amputee.—Dickson Photo.

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American Red Cross

# How The American Red Cross Helps All Races During Disasters

Probably the first friends victims of disasters anywhere in America meet are workers from the Americna Red Cross. Relieving these persons and helping them to reestablish themselves in a normal life are only part of the innumerable activities of the Red Cross. During 1951, several floods uprooted the lives of thousands of Americans. In its rescue activity, the Red Cross helped these persons, regardless of race. The staffs administering this aid also was integrated.

The above series of pictures illustrated typical scenes during 1951 in the aid of numerous flood victims throughout the country. Currently the Red Cross is in the midst of its 1952 drive for its annual budget. Many of these funds will help make such scenes as above come true again this year when others suffer from the ravages of disaster. The scenes above are as follows:

UPPER LEFT—Farms, homes, stores, factories all suffered untold damage and destruction, bringing misery and hardship to owners long after the water had subsided to its normal level in floods during 1951. Under its congressional charter, the Red Cross has as one of its chief responsibilities the job of helping victims rebuild their damaged homes and ruined businesses.

UPPER CENTER — Peter S. Ridley, public relations consultant of the Red Cross and a psychology instructor at Howard university. Ridley as a consultant several times during a year visits the scenes of various disasters and observes the work of the Red Cross there among victims of all groups.

UPPER RIGHT—One of the most important details in aiding flood victims is that of keeping records—an unglamorous job, but a necessary one. In the above scene Red Cross workers are typing statistical reports and records in connection with floods in the Midwest. In the foreground, Helen Donohoo, supervisor of the stenographic pool, discusses a report with Wellington James, assistant to the personnel director.

LOWER LEFT—Busily checking cases in the general disbursing section are Mrs. Mary Rotenberg, case worker, and Mrs. Augusta Roda, accountant. At extreme right is Miss Esther L. Owens, clerk-typist. All three help provide rehabilitation assistance to Midwest flood victims.

LOWER CENTER—This is a typical scene of the affection and sympathy shown by Red Cross workers to hundreds of victims. The Red Cross services during disasters range from the above scene of comforting a child to that of feeding and sheltering hundreds and assisting individuals and families reestablish themselves.

LOWER RIGHT—In this office was processed every allotment for the repair or rebuilding of homes damaged or destroyed by Midwest floods in Kansas City, Kan. Trenton B. Fleming (left), accountant, discuss a rebuilding job with Leo Whiteman (center), and W. P. Dodge, building estimator. At right is Mrs. Kathleen Stubbs, secretary, who handled telephone requests.—(ANP).

# Tuskegee Red Cross Chapter Honors Mrs. B. B. Walcott

The Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross paid homage Wednesday evening to its first Executive Secretary and gave her a citation for the 33 years of service she has rendered the Red Cross. The name B. B. Walcott who server Macon County and the Tuskegee Community so well for the past 33 years is virtually synonymous with Red Cross to many persons who have been benefited through her efforts during these years.

The Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized in July, 1918, and Mrs. Walcott was made the Executive Secretary at that time. She was a volunteer worker through the fall of 1941, a part-time worker through 1948, and when she relinquished her teaching and public relations work at the Institute, she was then made a full time worker for the Tuskegee Chapter. When the Tuskegee Army Air Field opened in 1941, Mrs. Walcott was appointed Acting Field Director of the Red Cross for the service men stationed here. She was the first Negro woman to serve in this capacity.

W. W. Jefferson of Atlanta, Ga., manager of the Southeastern Area of the American Red Cross, was principal speaker on this occasion. In addition to paying homage to Mrs. Walcott for the long and untiring years of service, he reviewed the history of Red Cross both in America and throughout the world, and pointed out how this organization has, through workers like Mrs. Walcott, brought relief and comfort to millions of people, in peace and war, around the world.

Dr. F D. Patterson, who is a member of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross, presented the citation to Mrs. Walcott at the Wednesday evening service. Members of the Junior Red Cross Chapter served as ushers for the meeting, and the Gra-Y Ladies Corps trained under Mrs. Walcott attended in a body.

The service was presided over by Mr. John L. Anderson, Vice Chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter. All arrangements were handled by T. W. Jones, Roll Call Chairmar of the 1952 Drive and Dean of the School of Mechanical Industries of Tuskegee Institute. The drive, which got underway with this special program, has a quota of $5,000 for this year.

# Red Cross Consultant Visits Here

RIDLEY

Peter S. Ridley, public relations consultant of the National Office, American Red Cross, stopped in St. Louis this week, en route to the cities of Dallas, Waco and Austin, Texas where he will assist in the current Fund Campaign. He will return to St. Louis to lend assistance to the local Chapter during the first week in March.

Ridley, a former instructor in the psychology department of Howard university, succeeded Jesse O. Thomas as public relations consultant last October. He first became engaged in Red Cross work while serving in the U. S. Armed Forces in Europe during World War II.

The Red Cross representative said that the St. Louis office is a model one because of the placement of Negro personnel in all departments. He pointed out that this practice is the policy of the National Red Cross, but with the presence of certain persons in key positions, the national policy is not always followed.

# Put Barnett On Red Cross Board

CLEVELAND — (ANP) — Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, recently was elected a member-at-large of the board of governors of the American Red Cross at the 27th annual meeting of that organization here.

The election of Barnett brings to three the number of Negroes serving in that capacity with the Red Cross. The other two are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship director, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

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# ANP Director Elected to Red Cross Board

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Barnett also is a member of the board of directors of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., the Liberia Co., the Phelps-Stokes Fund and a member of President Truman's Committee for the Physically Handicapped.

SUCCESS STORY

# His Blindness Is No Handicap

**Although stricken blind in an industrial accident three years ago, Napoleon White, 45-year-old Chattanooga, Tenn., father of six, is still able to support his family. Thanks to the State and his former employers, he has a small Bendix automatic laundry in a specially built building. With Napoleon and his wife are Arch Trimble, Bendix distributor and Virginia Walter, Bendix home service director who taught Napolen to use the equipment — even the ironer.**

Totally blind from a tragic industrial accident, Napoleon White fretted endlessly, wondering how to support his wife and six young children. Today a small, push-button home laundry, used commercially, has solved his problem.

White was stricken three years ago and he spent months in rehabilitation and looking for a way to support his large family. The local office of Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind helped him decide on the laundry. Others like Bryant and Trimble Inc., distributors of Bendix Home Appliances, and the Chattanooga Gas Company, pitched in. Afro-American P-4 Sat. 3-1-52

**Building Erected**

First, a $3,000 concrete block building was erected beside the White home. Then Bendix equipment—an automatic washer, two gas automatic dryers, and an ironer were installed. The Chattanooga Gas Company extended its mains a full block to reach the building.

Virginia Walker, Bendix Home Service Director for the distributing firm, spent hours with White teaching him how to operate the automatic washer and dryers by "Braille." He learned to set the dials by the "clicks" he could feel when turning them.

Once he opened for business, his two oldest boys used their bicycles for rapid delivery service.

White is optimistic about his future now.

"We hope to add to the equipment soon," he said. "Everybody has to get his start and this is ours."

ON ROUTE TO FRANCE—Youngsters from Cincinatti and their guardians leaving for the Children's International Summer Village at St. Colombe in France, pause for farewells in New York City before taking off. The children are Patricia Hizer, Stuart Levin, Carole Merrit and Louise Elsey. With them are guardians Dr. Doris Twitchell Allen and E. S. Allen, a trustee of the village. Children from 10 countries will attend. (News Press Photo)

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California

# San Diego couple adopts refugee from Poland

SAN DIEGO—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Blakely, of this city, are the first Negro parents in this area to receive a refugee child from Europe for adoption.

The child, offspring of an American GI and a European, is Monica Diana, 2½, native of Poland. She was the 51st refugee child to find a home in the Diocese of San Diego, and was resettled by the Catholic Committee for Refugee Children.

# Children's Bureau Adopts New Contribution, By-Laws

Memphis, Tenn. Tribune

Adoption of a new Constitution and By-Laws was the highlight of the regular monthly meeting of the Colored Case Committee of Children's Bureau, Inc. held last week at the Bureau's office.

The Committee's action followed a report of I. S. Bodden, chairman of the committee which had drafted the new Constitution and By-Laws.

The purposes of the Committee as stated in the Constitution are to interpret the work of Children's Bureau to the community and to sponsor projects that will provide Christmas gifts and dental service for children in the Bureau's care.

The new Constitution provides for two types of membership. As in the past membership of the Committee shall include both individuals and organizations. The requirement for membership is interest in the work of Children's Bureau. Members are elected on recommendation of the Membership Committee.

Mrs. Elizabeth Simon, member of the staff of Children's Bureau, reported that a total of $208.78 had been received to provide gifts for the children at Christmas time.

The list of donors included:

The Wilson Avenue Helping Hand and Thrift Club, The B. F. C. Club, Mt. Olive C. M. E. Church, Jolly Social Club, Leath Social Club, The Stitch and Chat Sewing Club, Thrifty Twelve Club, The Delta Theta Sigma Chapter of Alpha Phi Omega Sorority, Chi Espilon Chapter of Alpha Phi Omega Sorority, The La-Bos-Desole Club, Beauticians Chapter No. 1, The Rose Bud Sewing Club, Sixteen Sophisticates, Mrs. Haysbert, Miss Annie M a e Jones, Gnosis Glen Club, The Marie Baker Club, Calvary Lutheran Church, Union Protective Assurance Company, La Mar Cheri Club, Dr. George W. West, I. S. Bodden, Memphis Tuskegee Alumni Club, The Sophisticates Club, The Memphis Goodfellow's Auxiliary, Rev. St. Julian Simpkins, Miss Pearlie Gasaway.

Mrs. Simon also reported that the money provided for dental care in 1951 had been adequate to meet expenditures.

Present at the meeting were Mrs. Viola Haysbert, Mrs. Gussie Day, Mrs. Mary Taylor, Rev. St. Julian Simpkins and I. S. Bodden. Staff members present were Mrs. Simon and S. T. Rutherford. Mrs. Haysbert Chairman of the Committee, presided.

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D.C.

# Salvation Army Opens First Negro Youth Center in D. C.

The Salvation Army officially opened its new neighborhood youth center yesterday at Corps No. 2 headquarters, 1318 9th st. nw. The center is the first of its kind to be established here for Negro children under the sponsorship of the Salvation Army.

The principal speaker at the two-hour ceremonies was Gerard M. Shea, District Public Welfare Director, who stressed the need of closer child-parent relationships.

Shea said closer child-parent ties, along with youth centers, helping to cut the cost of government by keeping children out of Federal institutions.

He was introduced by Brigadier William Range, division commander of the Washington area of the Salvation Army, who presided.

The center, which is under the command of Major Victor Wilson, can accommodate more than 100 youngsters at a time. It will be open Monday through Friday from 3 to 7 p. m., offering indoor games and bible, music, art and craft classes.

# Our Neglected Child Care Problem

**To the Editor of The Star:**

For the good of our souls, The Star has never done a finer thing than its expose of this voteless community's inhumanity to our juvenile wards. As our shocked consciences are confronted with indubitable proof of moral default we experience collective shame. We can hear the Master saying: As ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.

Smugly like the scribes and pharisees we listen to the crime hearings. As these depraved characters parade before our self-righteousness we take pious pride that we are not one of these. Yet are we without guilt? The Star with the candor of a surgeon exposes the malignancy behind a facade of apologetic evasion of responsibility: Our child wards in overcrowded, understaffed shambles and firetraps; the innocent and the depraved forced into corrupting intimacy; the diseased minds of juvenile delinquents left to fester into incurable recidivism. If we plant evil seed, what can we expect but a harvest of tares? And if we plant good seed in the barren soil of community indifference, should we be surprised if it withers?

This default of community conscience is not a new story. Once before The Star exposed the disgraceful conditions at Gallinger Hospital. In its editorial comment The Star put the finger on the real cause of all community default in matters of social conscience: Our political masters lack all sense of righteous indignation.

If our enforcement officials had a sense of righteous indignation, much of present corruption and malfeasance could have been nipped in the bud. Their tolerance and feeble resentment of gambling, drug addiction, bribe-taking and racketeering fathered our present pitiful fall from grace. Tragic events have placed our future in our own hands. If we fail to meet the grim challenge of community moral default, we will have no one to blame but our hypocritical selves.

**Thomas E. Mattingly, M.D.**

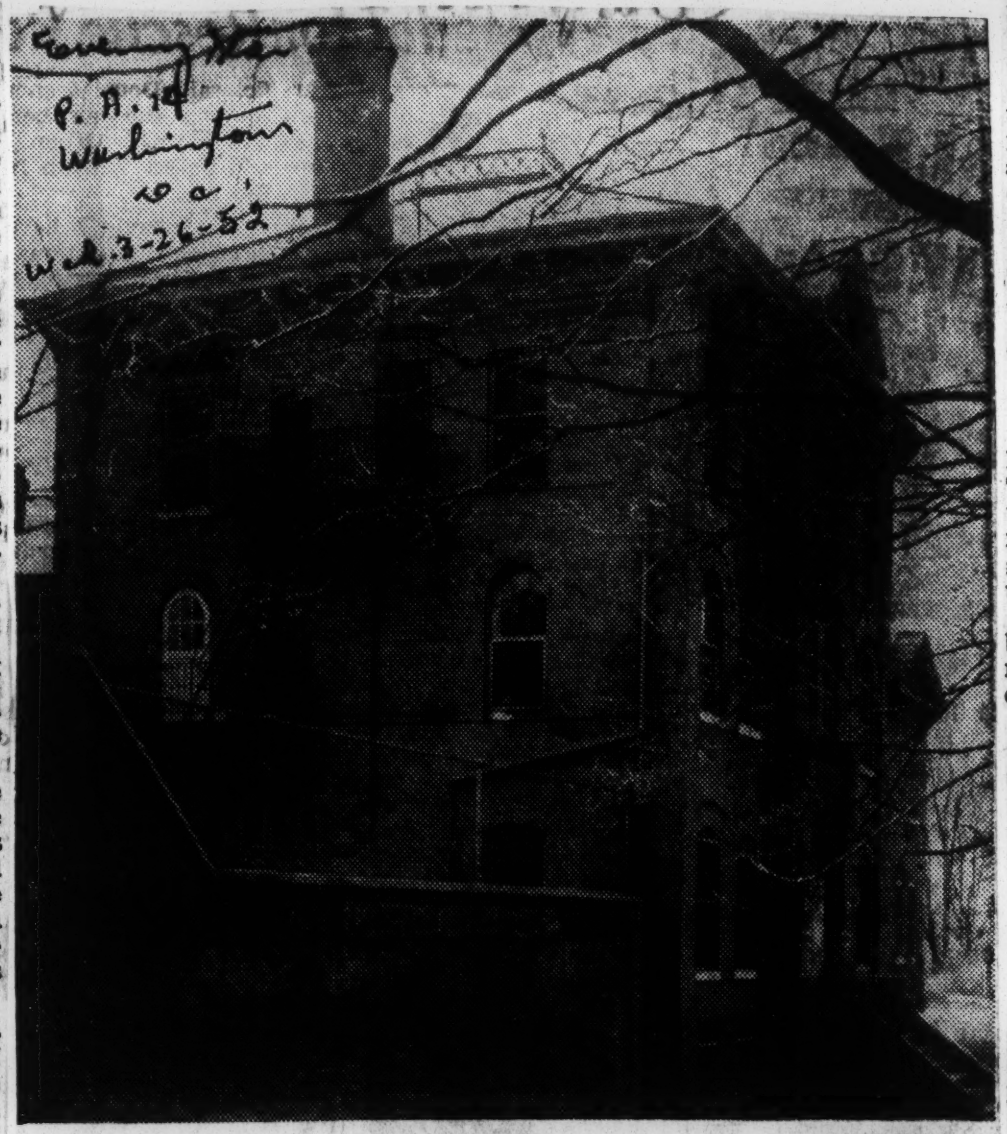
* *

You are to be commended for exposing the neglect of the institutional child welfare problem. How much better it would be if the District Commissioners would tackle and solve this problem before they spend millions on such a controversial project as fluoridation of the city water.

It is possible that such conditions exist in other parts of our Nation. If so, we taxpayers can think of a large number of other alterations and expenditures which could very well have been indefintely postponed.

Let us have first things first for our money, in the District and the U. S. A.

**Taxpayer.**



—Star Staff Photo.

**This ramshackle, 60-year-old firetrap—Lincoln Hall on Loughborough road—was abandoned in 1949 as quarters for the Receiving Home for Children. It soon reopened to handle the overflow from the Industrial Home School Annex, and now it shelters delinquent colored girls from the National Training School for Girls. This is but one of many examples of neglect in Washington's child-care problem.**

If any one is deserving of a special award for good civic work, it is The Star for its unceasing battle for the weak and helpless. The barbarous conditions in District institutions for homeless and delinquent children (related in The Star) due to the "delinquency" of Congress which arbitrarily refuses to allow the hard-earned tax money paid by the people of the District to be spent for things so badly needed, are almost beyond belief. The slogan of Congress apparently is "Billions for foreign welfare (poor things) but not one cent more for domestic welfare than we can help." Charity begins at home! We are in the ridiculous situation of the shoemaker whose own children don't have decent shoes.

To give the same old excuse year in and year out that there is not sufficient money for domestic welfare, while billions are being thrown down ratholes all over the world for the welfare of people who insult us and misuse the money we have sacrificed ourselves of necessities for, to send them, is an affront to the intelligence of the American people.

Also, there are endless acres of property owned by the United States which no use is being made of, and from which no taxes are being gotten locally, which could be sold and provide abundant money for the finest, up-to-date institutions for the prevention and rehabilitation of human wreckage! A prize example of this is the very location The Star speaks of at Loughborough road and MacArthur boulevard N.W., which is valuable property, the sale of which would do much toward helping build decent, modern rehabilitation centers out in the country where land is cheap. But this will never be done until the weary little band of stalwarts who yearly trek down to the congressional appropriation hearings is augmented by every person in the District who has a heart and a soul, to add his voice, until they all swell to such a volume that Congress is at last joggled out of its lethargy into doing the honest and decent thing by the people of its own country!

**I. M.**

* *

In reference to "Our Child Care Problem: A Study in Neglected Delay," in The Sunday Star of March 23, there was a recent article on the city jail . . . most modern, etc., with the District government paying $2.40 a day for 700 transients ($1,600 daily).

I am an old resident of the District, born here in 1882, and have lived all my 68 years and three months in this city. My family paid taxes here for four generations without a vote. We helped build Washington. We get no treatment or justice as honest, law-abiding citizens of integrity. Have we no rights to our heritage and protection of our life and property? Is tyranny to reign here?

And didn't Christ say "Suffer the little ones to come unto Me"?

How can I know why they pass me by?

**Elsie Dawson Brady.**

* *

Please let me congratulate both your paper and your excellent reporters who assembled and wrote that splendid and powerful article on District institutions.

The support of your great paper in this battle is wonderful. I do hope you will pass this on to the person or persons who did the leg work for the article. Considering how complicated the task was, the write-up was remarkably lucid.

I sincerely appreciate The Star's interest in this area.

**Reader.**

* *

I wish to commend you for the fine ideals apparent in your Sunday editorial section leader, "Our Child-Care Problem." The public, along with its Representatives in Congress, requires periodic prodding of its conscience in order to solve pressing problems such as these. You have expressed the problems and fulfilled your duty as a newspaper.

I have noticed on other occasions in addition to the above that you have shown an unselfish interest in vital civic problems. I hope you keep up the excellent work.

**William H. Rowan.**

# MARRIAGE RATE CONTINUES TO SHOW DECLINE

Part 2. P. 4

## '51 Figure 5 Per Cent Under 1950's

New York, Jan. 9 [Special] — Altho 1,580,000 couples said "I do" in the United States in 1951, the year marked a continued decline in the number of marriages, with the total being 5 per cent under the 1950 figure, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company have announced.

Even Las Vegas, Nev., Elkton, Md., and Miami, Fla., long considered popular wedding places, showed lower totals than in 1950, the experts found.

**More Marriages at Reno**

Paradoxically there was a small increase at Reno, Nev., famous for easy divorces.

Since 1946, the statisticians noted, the United States has experienced a downward trend in marriages, interrupted only briefly by an upward swing in the period July, 1950, thru March, 1951, after the Korean war began. An all-time high was established in 1946 with the return of many service men.

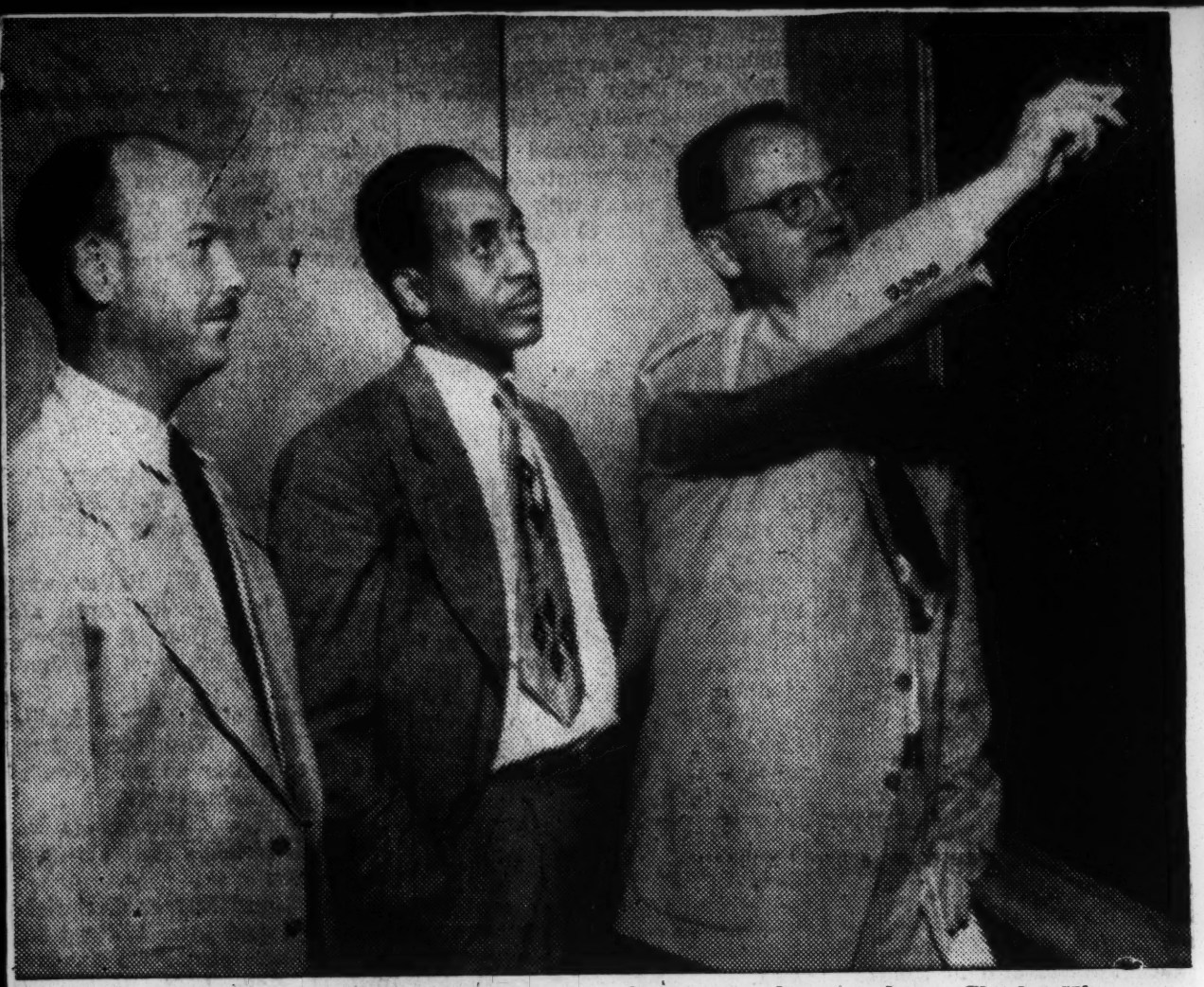
**Decline by Areas**

"The most marked declines in 1951 were in the west north central states—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—and in West Virginia, Kentucky, Montana, Arizona, and Oregon," the statisticians reported. "Each of these states shows a drop of 10 per cent or more. On the other hand, marriages increased by about 6 per cent in Delaware and Georgia, and by a smaller margin in Massachusetts, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia, and Indiana."

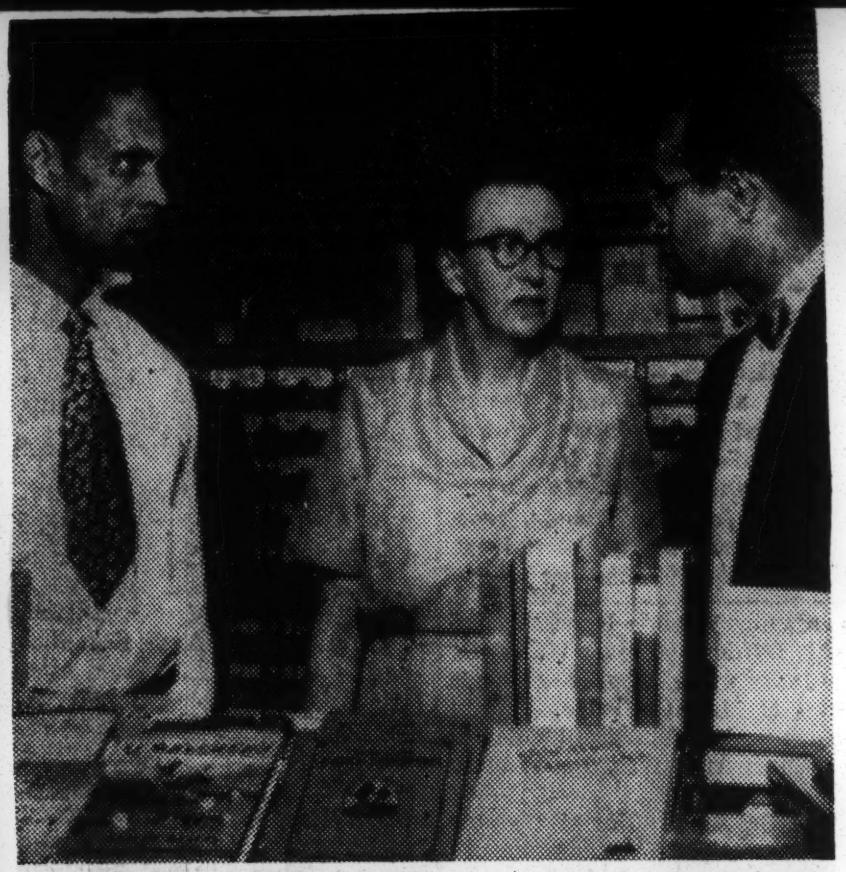
# Marriage Conference At N. C. College

Defender Dat. 5-3-52 P. 20

EXPERTS IN FAMILY, marriage, divorce and related fields from many parts of the nation converge on North Carolina college for the three-day meeting of the 15th Groves conference on Marriage and the Family. Conference keynote was necessity of divorce laws reform. Some of the participants left to right: Beatrice Kurtzman, Merrill-Palmer school, Detroit; Isobel C. Clark, St. Augustine's college, Raleigh; Rosemary Funderburgh, case worker, Durham Family Service; Ralph Bridgeman, Lucas County Court, Toledo, Ohio; Herman Gant, Southern Illinois U.; and Leonard Robinson, A and T college, Greensboro.



THREE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS get together immediately following one of the sessions. Left to right are Winston W. Ehrmann, professor of sociology at the University of Florida, who presented a study of sexual behavior of college students; Charles King, professor of sociology at North Carolina college, and Rueben Hill, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina and one of the conference directors.



DR. JOSEPH H. HIMES (left) and Mrs. Gladys Broves (center) directors of the Groves Conference, chat with Hylan Lewis (right) Atlanta U. sociology professor, during the conference. Conference concluded that our present divorce laws are outmoded and need reforming.

## Chosen to Publicize Need For More Foster Homes

Joseph E. Davis Campbell

The Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies has appointed Joseph E. Davis chairman of a special committee on home-finding promotion.

The committee will publicize the need for many more foster boarding homes to care for hundreds of Protestant children temporarily deprived of their own homes through family tragedies.

Mr. Davis is executive vice president of the Carver Federal Savings and Loan Association and a senior member of the International Society of Residential Appraisers. He was formerly with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

## Talmadge Seeks To End Georgia Aid To Unwed Mothers

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — If Georgia's Governor Talmadge has his way, children born out of wedlock in this state would be cut off from receiving state welfare funds.

The governor says he is concerned because so many Negro mothers are drawing aid-to-dependent-children for several illegitimate children. Last year state welfare officials threatened to publish names of mothers drawing aid, as well as names of old people drawing pensions "to expose those who shouldn't be there." When the federal government threatened to withhold funds, the Georgia officials did not publish the names.

Now the governor proposes what he calls an "anti-illegitimacy bill." It would force the mother of an illigitimate child to reveal under oath, the name of its father; it would make it a misdemeanor to bear a child out of wedlock, and a felony for a father to desert a child. Mothers would be able to receive welfare funds for the first child only.

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# More Than 10,000 Children Taken From Welfare Rolls

By International News Service

More than 10,000 children now receiving welfare aid in Georgia were made ineligible Friday by sweeping changes in the aid to dependent children program.

**IN EFFECT JUNE 1**

The new rules go into effect on June 1. Welfare director Alan Kemper said they will "help the needy and not the greedy."

Kemper said the dependent children's rolls have been growing at the rate of 900 a month for a year until the total reached 55,521 as of last month.

**100,000 TO BE INELIGIBLE**

The Welfare Director said the new rules would make somewhere between 10,000 and 15,000 children now receiving benefits ineligible, but said it will take at least a year to weed them out.

All new applicants will be judged by the new yardstick, while old cases will be reviewed in the course of the next year.

Among the new rules are these:

—When parents are able to work and work is available, they must take the work as long as adequate care can be provided the children.

—Mothers must exhaust legal resources to make the father of their children furnish support.

—Suitability of a home for the upbringing of a child must be established.

—Low-income wages will not be supplemented, even if they are insufficient to support a family.

—The mother of an illegitimate child must name the father of the child and give his address.

# Negro Young Are Admitted By Aidmore

For the first time in history, Negro children are being admitted to the Ellen Aidmore Home for Crippled Children, trustees of the institution announced.

Officials said Negro crippled children up to 14 years of age are being admitted and will be housed on the first floor of the annex building at 928 Peachtree St., N. E., where 17 beds have been provided for their use.

Trustees said the present plant is ideally arranged for the segregation of these youngsters.

# Name Cleric To Girlstown Board

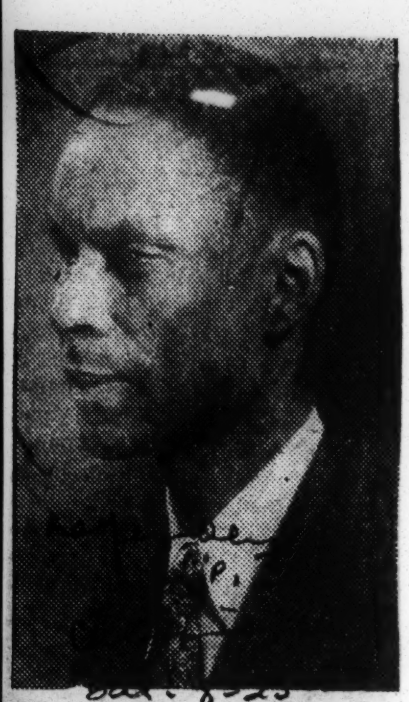
DETROIT. — (ANP) — The Rev. Malcolm E. Dade, rector of St. Cyprian's Episcopal church, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Girlstown Foundation.

The Girlstown Foundation was organized to aid the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs in their campaign to create a care and guidance center for adolescent girls of both races.

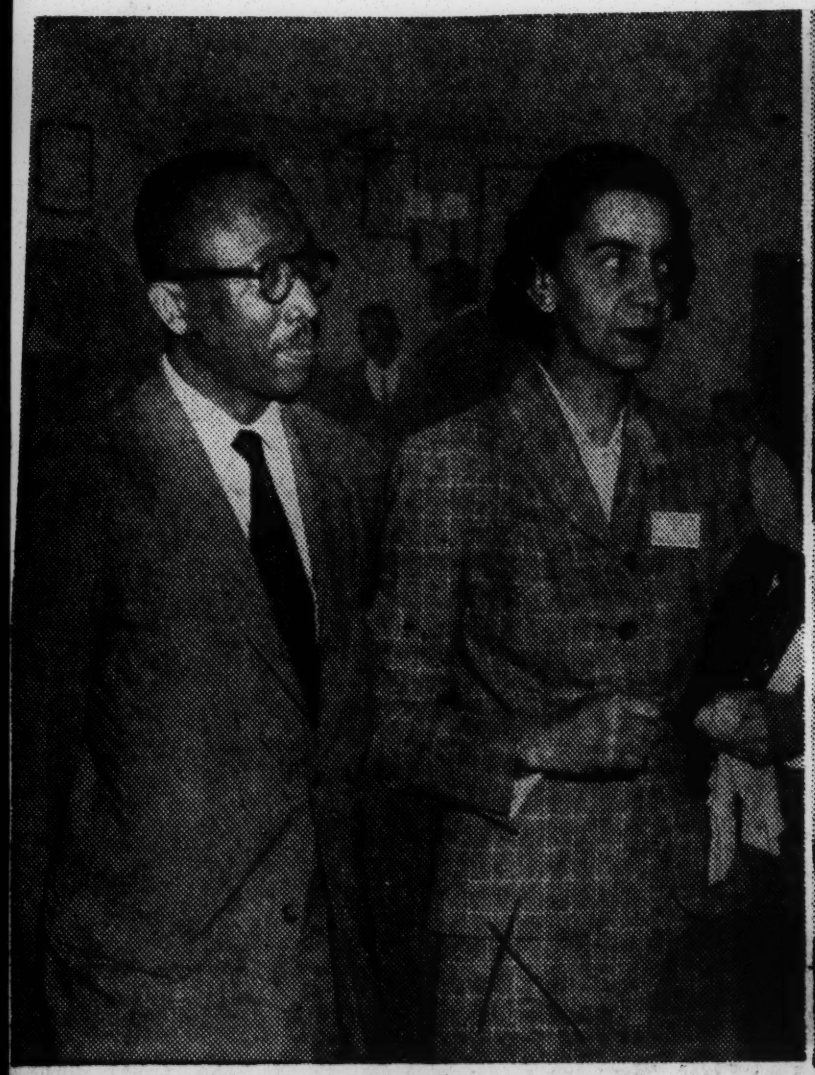
46b 1952

Illinois

THE SMILES ON the faces of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett Brown revealed their happiness when the decree of adoption for three-year-old Christopher was granted them by Judge Edmond K. Jarecki in the Probate court in Chicago, last week. Christopher Carl Brown smiles happily from his mother's arms as Judge Jarecki congratulates the young couple. Brown served in the Korean campaign and was stationed in Tokyo, Japan, for two years.



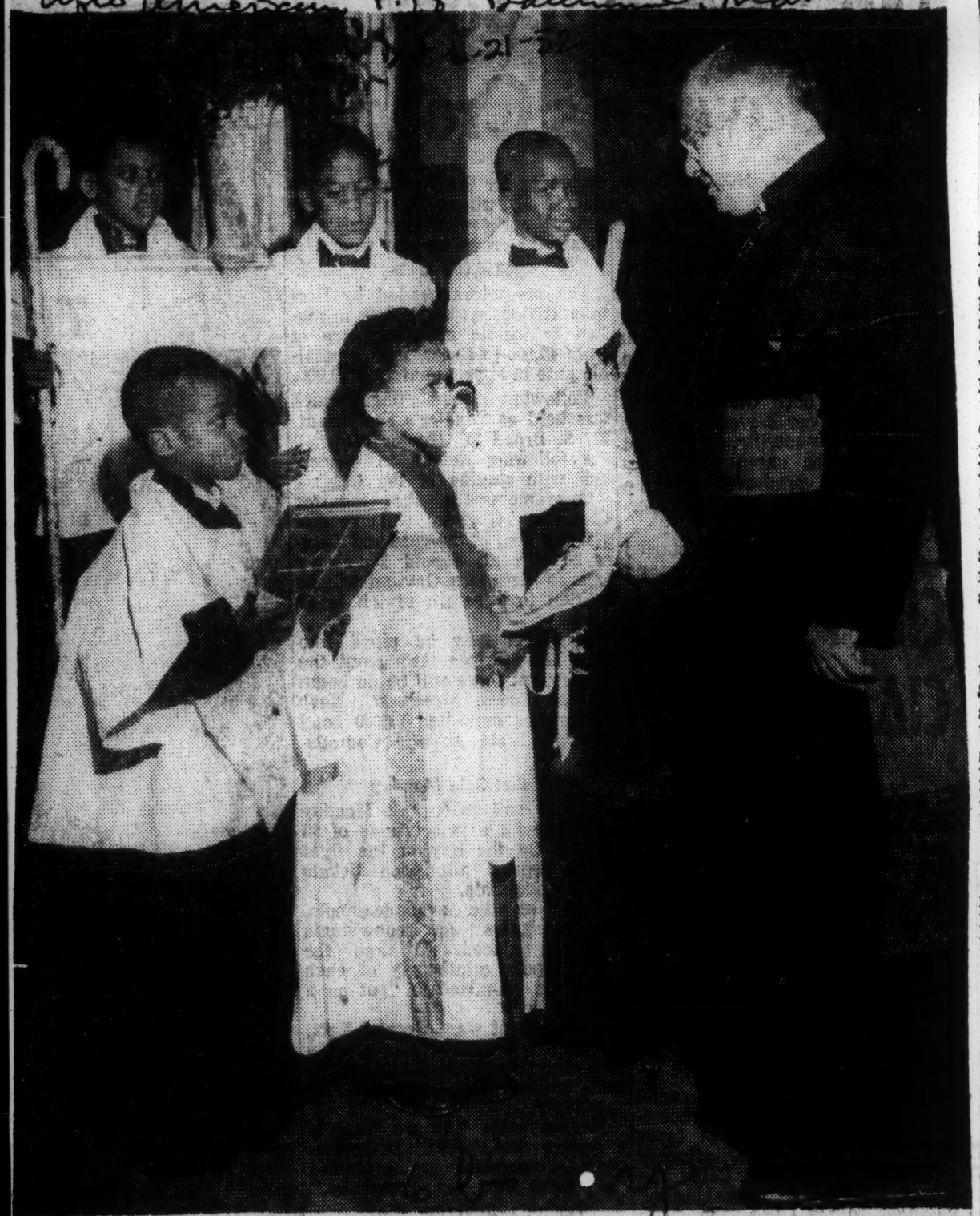
**DR. JOSEPH S. HIMES, Jr., professor of sociology at North Carolina college, Durham, has been named to the nominating committee of the National Conference of Social Work. A former Columbus, Ohio, Urban League official, the NCC sociologist has contributed numerous articles on sociology and social work to national publications.**



**SOCIAL WORKERS MEET IN CHICAGO—Some of the nation's top social workers attended the convention of the National Conference of Social Workers held at Chicago's Conrad Hilton hotel last week. Lester B. Granger is president of the interracial group. Among delegates were (photo at left) Guichard Parris, public relations director for the National Urban League, (left) and Mrs. Louise Briscoe Trigg of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. At right are (left to right) Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; Florence Sims, Chicago alumni chapter of AASSW; Nelson Jackson, National Urban League, New York City, and Mrs. Ione A. Rogers, St. Paul, Minn.**

46b 1952 New York

# Presents Check For NYC Community Center



George Ramcheram, in the role of a "Little Bishop," is shown presenting Monsignor Cornelius J. Drew, pastor of St. Charles Church of New York a check for the St. Charles School and Community Center Fund in a ceremony at the school auditorium. These youngsters are a small group of the 350 pupils anxiously awaiting the construction of the new building. The "Little Bishop's" acolytes are: (left to right) Roland Wilson (with book), Lavern Bey (with crozier), Charles McKinley Clay, and Albert Taylor. (Hansen Photo).

# Foster Mother of '52 Keeps Young With Her Family of 23 Children

## Gets Citation At Luncheon

Something is always happening in Mrs. Sarah Scharaga's family. Every night one or more of her children are dropping in for supper at 618 Pine St., Bklyn. There are birthdays, and graduations, and last year there was a wedding, with many more weddings to follow.

Mrs. Scharaga has three children of her own, but she has 20 foster children, five of them still living with her, and she considers all these her family. Today she was honored as Foster Mother of 1952 at a luncheon at Cavanagh's sponsored by the Welfare Department and 18 private child-care agencies.

**Got Lots of Happiness.**

Mrs. Scaraga, at 59, has been taking in children for 15 years. She has interested her landlady, and she has interested her neighbors in the Foster Mother program. One of her own daughters, Mrs. Grace Hochstadt, 33, of 170 McKinley Ave., Bklyn., also is a foster mother.

"I've got a lot of nachas from all my children," said Mrs. Scharaga as she accepted a citation from Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy. Nachas means happiness.

"All my ex-children come back to visit me," she said, "once a week at least for supper. On my birthday and Mother's Day, I am the happiest mother in the world. I have so many graduations to go to it makes me feel young."

**Husband Encouraged Her.**

Her husband has been dead nine years but Mrs. Scharaga said she never would have become a foster mother if he had not encouraged her. "He loved children," she said.

The first foster children she took in, she said, were a brother and sister, 6 and 3 years old. Last year she introduced the girl, then 18, to the boy she eventually married. It may not be long until Mrs. Scharaga is a foster grandmother.

**Picked as the Foster Mother of 1952, Mrs. Sarah Scharaga, of 618 Pine St., Bklyn., is surrounded by Howie, 12; Vivian, 4; Mae, 13, and Willie, 5, at luncheon in Cavanagh's Restaurant after the announcement today.** Photo by Palumbo.

# Girl Going to Fresh Air Fund Camp 'Couldn't Wait' Until Time for Bus

## She Arrives 2 Hours Early

It seemed to Fresh Air Fund campers that yesterday would never come.

"And after it came, it seemed like 12 o'clock would never come," said Dorothy, one of the campers. She arrived at Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A., 528 S. Sixth, at 11 a.m. yesterday, although the camp-bound buses didn't leave until 1. Dorothy just couldn't stay home any longer! She was a sight to behold in a large straw hat with a raveled-out edge.

Dorothy was among 65 Negro girls who left yesterday for Camp Ski-Hi at Otter Creek Park for an 11-day stay.

### Next Is August 11

The youngsters, 9 to 14, were starting vacations made possible by generous readers of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times and listeners of WHAS and WHAS-TV, who oversubscribed the 1952 Fresh Air Fund quota of $9,269, by $2,778.

On August 11 more than 112 white girls will go to Camp Chelan near Sellersburg, Ind., and the next day 140 white boys will start for Camp Piomingo at Otter Creek. Camp Ski-Hi will also accommodate 65 Negro boys August 21-31.

The Phyllis Wheatley "Y" yesterday was piled high with suitcases, blanket rolls, and boxes. "My goodness, you'd think they were going on a wedding trip!" commented a Y official.

Among the early arrivals were a mother, her two daughters, and 6-year-old son. The boy started to cry as his sisters told him goodby. One sister gave him a nickel as a parting gift.

### Will Clean Cabin First

One girl, Connie, said the first thing she wanted to do when she got to camp was swim. Another planned to "clean up the cabin" first thing.

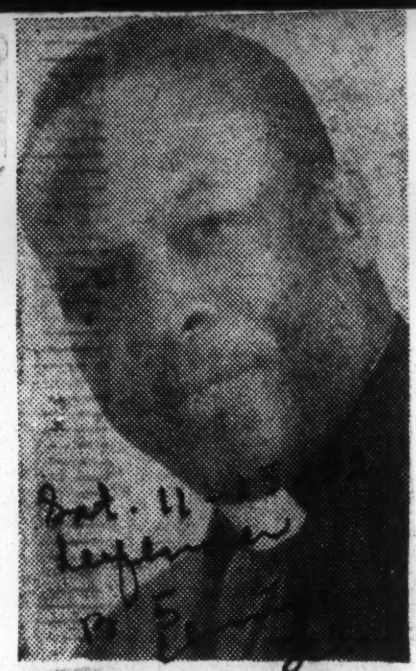
*Fund contributions of $10 or more not yet acknowledged in the newspapers include:*

$150, additional, Louisville Brewers Association; $101, Employees in maintenance department of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons; $50, Richmond-Ettes; $31, Linda Ann Schaaf's and Johnita Hauschildt's carnival; $25, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Sutterfield, T. N. French, Coleman R. Curtis, and Alfred L. Schiller; $15, anonymous and Mrs. George G. Neel.

$10, Elizabeth Crady, Ollie James Robertson, Mrs. Edward Ball, Master Lawrence Elliott Lynch, E. J. Scheerer, Mrs. F. M. Hart, Vivian Chaffee, Helen McCutchan, Anonymous, City of Richlawn Homemakers Club, Mrs. H. H. Tribble, Anonymous, Maurice B. Booker, Mrs. Franklin P. Weber, R. H. West, Margaret B. Barnes, Mrs. Ralph F. Schaefer, Walton L. Hampton, Katharine R. McCord, Anonymous, Wilbur T. Fisher, Edenside Couples Club and the Rev. and Mrs. Peter H Pleune.

Courier-Journal Photo

ALL PACKED and ready to leave for Camp Ski-Hi are Dorothy, Jean, Helen, and Nancy. Their trip was made possible by contributors to the Fresh Air Fund. Other youngsters will go camping later.



HEADS HARLEM DRIVE— Associate minister of the Abyssinian Baptist church, N. Y., Rev. David Nathaniel Licorish, will head the Salvation Army 1953 appeal in Harlem. Dr. Licorish has served previously in important capacities on many fund-raising and social welfare agencies.

WANTED: A HOME: These youngsters are typical of hundreds who are waiting for foster homes at the emergency shelters of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, 207 Fourth Ave. The children's parents cannot take care of them but hope in the future to be able to do so. The agency pays the foster parents for the children's upbringing.

# Girl, 3, Smiles Warmly at Mother Who Gave Her Fiery Punishment

## But Court Takes Harsher Attitude

By MURIEL FISCHER,
*Staff Writer.*

A 3-year-old girl, whose bandaged hands bore prominent proof of the charge of felonious assault against her mother—showed more mercy to the erring woman than did the court today.

Mrs. Antonia Armstrong, 22, who burned the hands of her daughter, Elsie, 3, Saturday night because the child played with the mother's lipstick, was held in $1000 bail for the grand jury by Magistrate Thomas Cullen in Felony Court this morning.

Legal aid lawyer Benjamin Schmier pleaded for probation for Mrs. Armstrong who "has three children at home and one on the way." But the court firmly denied the plea.

However, Elsie, who watched the proceedings from her father's arms, seemed immune to the language of the court. The tiny, black-haired child reached far over her father's shoulder to touch her mother's paled lips with her bandaged hand. The little girl smiled as the mother quickly kissed the gauzed mitten.

But, for the most part, Mrs. Armstrong stood impassively before the bench, her face showing no emotion as her attorney described Saturday night's "moment of madness."

Mr. Schmier explained the mother's difficulty in bringing up her children in a neighborhood where, "to the right and left, other mother's children are being arrested every day for burglary dope and prostitution."

"She was becoming more and more frantic about bringing up her children," Mr. Schmier said. "And when she returned home that night and found some things had been pilfered, she wanted to demonstrate to the children that they mustn't steal things. This woman swears she didn't intend to harm the child. But, in the hysteria of the moment, she must have placed the hand deeper (in the flames of the gas range) than she anticipated."

Assistant District Attorney Peter Andreoli told the court that Mrs. Armstrong had left her three children—Carolyn 4, Elsie and Celia 1—alone in the family's apartment at 1577 Madison Ave., while she went to a store Saturday, and that she became enraged when she returned to find they had played with her lipstick. She first seized Carolyn by the hand, and then Elsie when the older child escaped, Mr. Andreoli told the court.

The father Louis, a helper on a moving van, told newsmen that he would stand by his wife now but that he would "not trust the children with her when she comes back."

Photo by De Marsico.

Elsie Armstrong in Felony Court today with her hands wrapped in bandages.

## New Child Welfare Worker

Mrs. Artrelle Harrison Foster, 1951 graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work is now employed as Child Welfare Worker with the Children's Aid and Protective Society of Orange, N. J. She is a native of New York City, N. Y.

# INCREASE IS SHOWN IN NEGRO ADOPTIONS

## Spence-Chapin Spurs Drive by Concessions to 'Economic Realities' of Racial Life

A baby girl named Kathy, healthy and intelligent and with delicate features, found a mother and father last week through the Spence-Chapin Adoption Service. In a world where couples seeking babies for adoption far outnumber the supply Kathy had to wait thirteen months because her skin was dark.

Kathy is a Negro baby, and there are never enough Negro applicants on adoption agency lists. Moreover, even those who apply show a preference for lighter-skinned Negro babies, hoping the children will face less social and economic hostility as they grow up.

### Tells Leaders of Its Needs

The latest step in Spence-Chapin's campaign to attract Negro adoptive parents took place Friday. The agency's interracial Committee to Develop Adoption Resources told its needs to fifty Negro community leaders gathered at the home of Mrs. Henry Steeger at 1060 Fifth Avenue.

Social workers say that for every ten homeless Negro children, only one couple is seeking to adopt. Yet census figures show there are six childless Negro couples for each Negro waif.

But for Kathy and other Negro babies on the Spence-Chapin rolls 1952 has brought notable progress in the agency's interracial program, which started four years ago.

In the last four months seventeen of the sixty babies Spence-Chapin placed for adoption were Negro. This was 28 per cent of the total. Before 1949 almost none was Negro and in the last three years the percentage was only 10 or 11 per cent. In 1951, when Spence-Chapin reached a peak of 217 adoptions, only twenty-four were of Negro babies. This year's figure has brought the total to seventy-three out of 581 adoptions arranged since the interracial program began.

Miss Dorothea P. Coe, executive director of Spence-Chapin, and other staff members recognize that the scarcity of Negro applicants has both economic and psychological roots. Negro couples, they say, may not feel financially secure enough to adopt until they have reached a relatively advanced age. There is more likelihood that the wife as well as the husband must work, and greater fear of being "laid off" from jobs.

In addition, they may fear a "brush-off" from an agency that has been traditionally "white." As Miss Coe put it, "for so many decades we haven't allowed them to use our American institutions, it's no wonder they are hesitant now."

The Spence-Chapin interracial program began in earnest with the hiring in 1948 of Miss Bernice Daniels, a Negro social worker who had had long experience with the Community Service Society and the Children's Aid Society.

### Increases Negro Employes

Since then Negro staff members have increased to four case workers out of a total of twelve, and two clerical workers. All case workers handle both white and Negro couples. Four of the thirty members on the board of directors are Negro. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Jackie Robinson are co-chairmen of a special sponsoring committee.

Spence-Chapin has made some concessions to the "economic realities" of Negro life. It has raised the applicant's age limit to 40 for women and 45 for men, compared with 37 and 42 for white couples.

Though the agency normally considers $3,000 a minimum family income for adoption, it has made exceptions when other factors were favorable. It breaks up its adoption fee, including attorney's services, into four installments. This fee ranges from $75 for a $3,000 annual income to $1,000 for an income of $15,000 or more. Most of Spence-Chapin's adoptive couples, white and Negro, pay fees of $200 to $350 because their incomes are between $4,000 and $6,000.

So far the agency has not drawn as many applicants from Negro professional persons as it had hoped for. Many more of its placements have been among Negroes with civil service office jobs, transportation workers, or other white-collar or skilled-labor employes.

# Child Aid Bill Urged Sans Bias

NEW YORK—"Legislative action is the most intelligent and lasting way to correct discriminatory practices and to prevent them from developing in new areas."

With that statement, Guichard Parris, of the National Urban League, concluded the League's endorsement of the Brown-Isaacs Bill to amend the administrative code in relation to discrimination by private child-caring institutions. Parris was one of seven proponents of the bill who appeared before the New York City Council, Thursday to endorse its provisions. There was no opposition statement.

Commending the Board of Estimate for the continuing efforts New York City has made to equalize foster-care service to all families, Parris said that the leadership provided by New York City lawmakers has helped to set the pattern and provide the stimulus in other cities across the country. "As a result," he said, "local Urban Leagues have been able to induce foster-care agencies to re-examine their programs in light of the needs of Negro families."

"This problem of discrimination in child-care institutions," the Urban League's director of promotion and publicity continued, "is more crucial than ever before. The increase in the Negro population in our great metropolitan centers and the widespread disorganization in Negro family life adjusting itself from rural to city living have compelled everyone to focus attention on this problem."

The Brown-Isaacs amendment prohibits allocation of city funds to any child-care institution practicing discrimination by reason of color or religion.

46b 1952

North Carolina

TO IMPORTANT POST DOWN SOUTH.—Pretty Marilyn Cogdell who has become the first Negro woman in Lenoir county, N. C., to be appointed as a child welfare case worker. She serves in an interracial office in downtown Kinston without incident. She works in the southern tobacco community without any attempt on the part of the welfare department to segregate her from the other workers.

# Why I Give To The Chest

Mrs. Caroline White, a housewife, of 1604 N. 12th st., and a Red Feather solicitor in the North Philadelphia area, declared:

"I have a personal reason for giving.

MRS. WHITE

"My son Norman, 7, suffered from rheumatic fever when he was 5 years old. At the Children's Heart Hospital, a Red Feather service of the Community Chest, he was given hospitalization and treatment for a long period of time at small cost to me.

"Today, although he goes back to the hospital for treatment, he is nearly cured and will grow into a normal, healthy person without the crippling heart conditions that follow rheumatic fever.

"I am thankful that the Red Feather services exist to help people who have a real need—old people, children and handicapped persons.

"I am doing my share by working as a solicitor and giving as much as I can. I hope every Philadelphian does the same."

SALVATION ARMY DELEGATES — Among the 1,200 delegates attending the Southern Territorial Congress now in session at Wesley Memorial Church are (left to right) Major Victor Wilson, Mrs. Victor Wilson, Mrs. Brigadier P. Roberts, all of Washington, D. C., Lieutenant Norma Roberts of Little Rock, Ark.; Major Ray Brown of Atlanta, Major Maurice A. Smith and Mrs. Major Maurice A. Smith of Memphis, Tenn. — (Adair's Photo)

instead of having white officers."

"Our work in the South is hindered by two problems," Major Brown pointed out. He said the problems are "lack of finance and lack of leadership."

He said that many of the problems facing the Salvation Army in the South could be readily solved "if we could get the right leadership."

The Army's foremost program is still that of the spiritual conversion of the individual. This was the aim of founder General Booth, an ordained Methodist minister, who stepped out of his pulpit in 1865 "to preach in the churchless slums of East London," the major said.

The Army is preaching salvation in 102 languages and is sponsoring social welfare activities in alliance with its conversion program, Major Brown noted.

# Negro Officers Here For Salvation Army Congress

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 5-14-52

46b

BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON
Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer

**Three Negroes from two deep South States are among the 1,200 Salvation Army delegates attending the Southern Territorial Congress now in session at Wesley Memorial Church at Auburn Avenue and Ivy Street, N. E.**

The interracial congress, with officer delegates from 15 Southern states, the District of Columbia and Mexico also attracted a Negro delegation from Washington, D. C.

General Albert Osborn, whose international headquarters is established in London, England, where the Rev. William Booth founded the Christian mission in 1878, called the congress of Salvation Army officers to meet at the Atlanta Territorial Headquarters to discuss world problems and the organization's spiritual program.

Major Ray Brown, assistant editor of The War Cry, official organ of the Salvation Army in the United States' Southern Territory, served as an official host of the congress.

**PRAISES NEGROES**

He praised the work of Negro officers in 97 countries and colonies, most of whom are stationed in Africa, Belgian Congo, Haiti and Jamaica.

Major Brown singled out Major Maurice A. Smith of Memphis, Tenn. and Lieutenant Norma Roberts of Little Rock, Arkansas for "doing exceptionally good work."

Major and Mrs. Maurice Smith and Lieutenant Roberts, delegates from Memphis and Little Rock, were praised along with Mrs. Brigadier P. Roberts, Major Victor Wilson and Mrs. Major Wilson of Washington, D. C.

Major Brown said that the work of these officers is causing "work among Negroes in the South to spread."

"Lieutenant Roberts, who is a Howard University graduate, is turning in very creditable work out in Little Rock," Major Brown said. He said that Major Smith had been engaged in Salvation Army activities in Washington for 20 years before being transferred to Memphis.

**NEEDS LEADERSHIP**

Discussing the problem of recruiting and training Salvation Army officers among Negroes in the South, Major Brown said that he is of the opinion that Negroes should provide its own leadership

***CHEST EXECUTIVES VISIT DALLAS***

The Dallas Community Chest was host to four Texas chest executives Monday who came here to look over the new service centers the Dallas chest has opened during the last year. In this picture, they are visiting Margaret L. Bale Memorial Day Nurseries. In the background, left to right, are A. L. Nilson of Fort Worth and Lester Swander of San Antonio. In the foreground are L. E. Moyer of Amarillo and Chester C. Ridge of Houston. The children are Freddie Mae Moore, 3 years old, and Jacqueline Dozier, 2.

## Appointed Child Welfare Supervisor

**Mrs. Ethelyn R. Strong of Portsmouth is Norfolk's first Negro Child Welfare Supervisor with the Social Service Bureau of Norfolk's Department of Public Welfare. She has been with the department for 10 years and was promoted in March to become the first colored person to hold this position in a local welfare department in Virginia. The State employs a Negro Child Welfare Supervisor.**

# Negro, White Ministers Team To Develop Home For Aged

MONTGOMERY, ALA. — A home for aged and incurable Negroes of the Deep South is being developed by Protestant white and Negro ministers of Montgomery, Ala.

The group set up a seven man board to work out a program to finance and construct the home.

The board is headed by Dr. Andrew S. Trunipseed, pastor of Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, and widely known for his work in Christian inter-racial affairs.

The decision to sponsor financing and construction of the home came after Joe Azbell, state editor of the Montgomery Ala., Advertiser, wrote a series of articles on "shameful depressing" conditions at a home for blind and aged Negroes in Montgomery.

Mr. Azbell, author of many articles on Negro people and problems, and author of "Black Dynamite", a book on Communism among Negroes, wrote in the articles that "aged Negroes are a lost generation without anyone who cares what happens to them, whether they die, or whether they are cast in asylums as a means of getting rid of them."

Dr. Blount F. Davidson, superintendent of missions of the Montgomery Baptist Association and one of a few white men ever honored with a doctorate from Selma University, Negro Baptist college, worked with Mr. Azbell to develop the articles on conditions of aged Negroes.

Tentative plans call for the home to be financed by Protestant and Jewish churches.

**"FOR THE SAKE OF HUMANITY"** — This group of ministers and laymen formed the Protestant and Jewish Association for the Care of Blind and Infirm Negroes here yesterday. They made plans to raise $50,000 for construction of a home for blind and infirm Negroes. Shown are (front row, left to right): Dr. Henry L. Lyons. Dr. M. C. Cleveland, Dr. J. Van Catledge, the Rev. Bill Campbell, the Rev. O. R. Flournoy, Dr. H. T. Hubbard, (back row) James Miller Davis, Victor Ballard, Dr. Andrew Turnipseed, Dr. Donald MacGuire, Joe Azbell, Dr. B. F. Davidson, Dr. S. S. Seay, Dr. R. O. Burthey, the Rev. R. A. Daly, and the Rev. A. D. Abernethy.

## $50,000 Negro Home Planned

The Protestant and Jewish Association For The Care of Aged and Infirm Negroes was formed here yesterday by a group of white and Negro ministers.

The association, which will file corporation papers this week, voted to begin a general campaign on April 25 to raise $50,000 for the construction of a home for blind and infirm Negroes.

The group selected "For The Sake of Humanity" as its slogan.

Named as officers were Dr. Andrew Turnipseed, pastor, Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, president; Dr. M. C. Cleveland, pastor, Day Street Baptist Church, first vice president; Rabbie Eugene Blachschleger, Temple Beth-Or, second vice president; Dr. B. F. Davidson, superintendent Montgomery Baptist Association, secretary; James Miller Davis, architect; and Joe Azbell, director of public information.

The association plans to gather contributions from both Negro and white churches and from the community, state, and nation at large.

Dr. Turnipseed said that any persons desiring to make advance contributions to the association may send them to the Protestant and Jewish Association for The Care of Blind and Infirm Negroes, P. O. Box 2070, Montgomery 3, Ala.

Each person who contributes to the home will receive a "Share of Humanity" receipt for his donation, Dr. Turnipseed said.

Dr. Davidson reported that many contributions have already been pledged by both Negro and white members of churches and residents of the comunity.

"Everyone in Alabama and the nation is invited to contribute to this cause. It will be a great monument to God's work," Dr. Turnipseed declared.

Named on a comittee to secure a tract of land for location of the home were the Rev. O. R. Flournoy, pastor, Metropolitan Methodist Church, chairman; the Rev. R. A. Daly, pastor, AME Church; Dr. H. H. Hubbard, pastor, Bethel Baptist Church; Dr. Henry L. Lyon, pastor, Highland Avenue Baptist Church; Dr. Donald C. MacGuire, pastor, Firs Presbyterian Church, Dr. J. Van-Catledge, pastor, Old Ship Methodist Church; Eugene Ballard Jr. and Davis

## Mixed Pastors Plan Aged Home In Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A home for the aged and incurable is being developed by Protestant white and colored ministers of Montgomery, Ala.

The group set up a seven-man board to work out a program to finance and construct the home. The board is headed by Dr. Andrew S. Turnipseed, pastor of Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, noted for his work in Christian inter-racial affairs.

The decision to sponsor financing and construction of the home came after Joe Azbell, state editor of the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser, wrote a series of articles on "shameful depressing" conditions at a colored home for blind and aged in Montgomery.

# $100,000 Drive To Build Negro Home Is Opened

Examiner

At special union services on the eve of Thanksgiving Day, Jewish rabbis and Protestant ministers officially opened the $100,000 fund drive for erection of a haven for infirm and blind Negroes.

Members of the Montgomery Ministerial Association, Interdenominational Minsterial Alliance and others interested in the project gathered at First Presbyterian Church Wednesday night to get the drive underway.

The two ministerial groups are sponsoring the project and have organized the Protestant and Jewish Association for the Care of Blind and Infirm Negroes.

* * *

**ALREADY**, the association has procured a 30-acre tract of land, "Humanity Hill," on the Old Selma Road.

As the drive progresses, chapel will be erected as the first building of several planned.

While contributions have been sought for the project for several months, association president Dr. Andrew Turnipseed said the "general campaign" is now open in all churches and the city at large.

He said the association is hoping for "an immediate response and for the building fund to be raised before Christmas."

For Montgomerians wishing to contribute by mail, the address to which gifts should be sent is: Protestant and Jewish Association, P. O. Box 2070, Montgomery, Alabama.

**DELTA SIGMA THETA PROJECT REHABILITATES HANDICAPPED IN SOUTH**—One of the most humane projects conducted by any Greek letter organization in the South is a rehabilitation program sponsored by sorors of 52 chapters of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. A chief center of the Delta work is the Tuskegee Rehabilitation Center in Tuskegee Institute, Ala. where the sorority provides auxiliary services to the Center. Chapters contributing to this program are located in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and South Carolina, comprising the Southern Region.

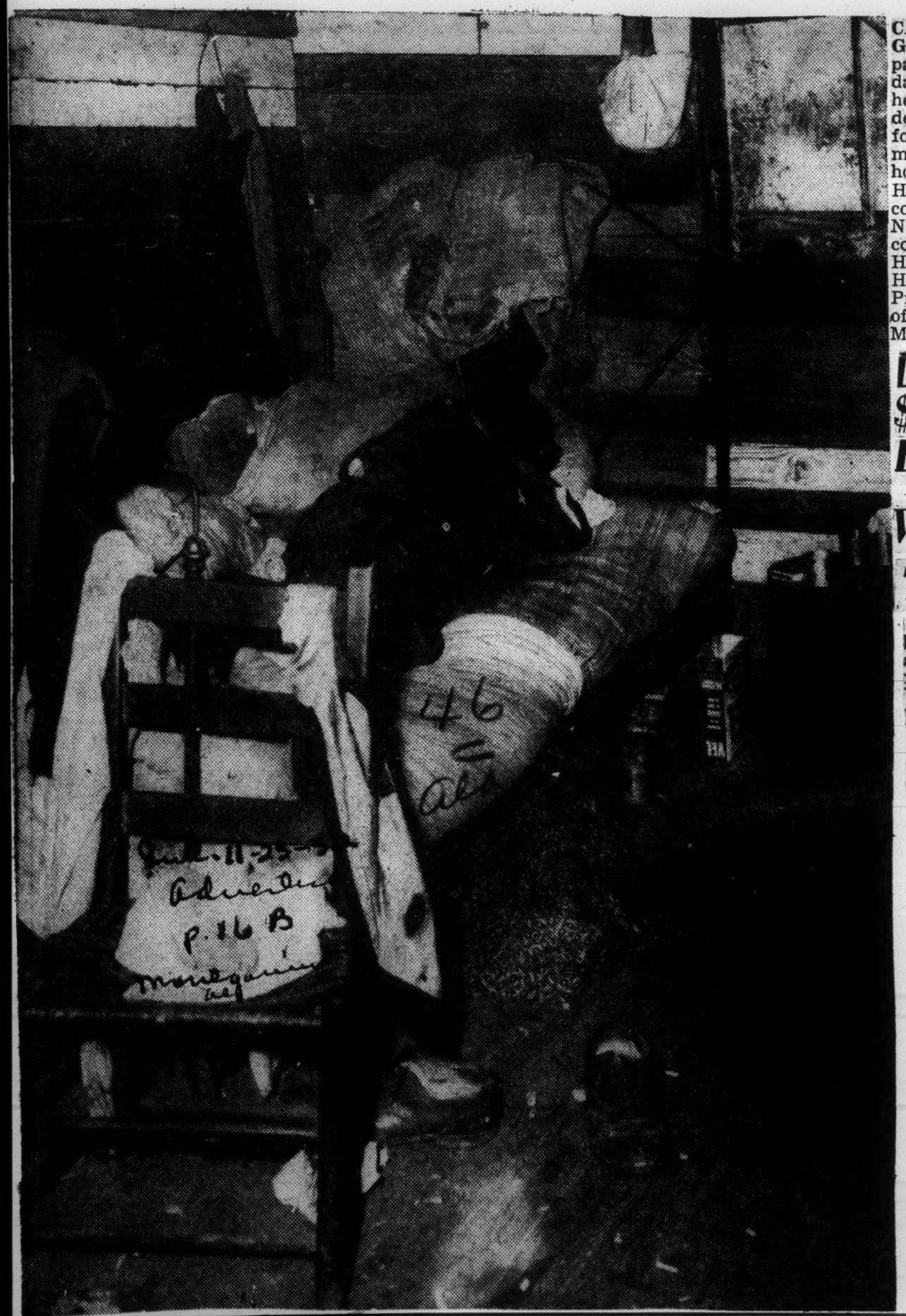
Mrs. Ruth Ballard of the Tuskegee Center is the co-ordinator of this Delta project. Miss M. Lucia James of the faculty of the School of Library Service of Atlanta university is director of all sorority regional activities.

Above pictures show different examples of what the Deltas are doing at Tuskegee. The scenes are as follows:

Upper left: Bi-lateral amputee from Florida checks a coat for size. Upper right: Activities of this client from Georgia are confined to a wheel chair. Beauty culture is being considered as a vocation. Center: Deformed from birth, this client from Alabama is a likely prospect for a course in alterations.

Lower left: Rehabilitated trainees are sorting clothing sent to the Center by various Delta chapters. Client with crutches is a polio victim from West Virginia. The young lady from Alabama has one artificial limb, and the man in the wheel chair is a bi-lateral amputee from Florida.

Lower right: suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, this client is studying re-weaving and alterations.—(ANP).



**CARE FOR BLIND NEGROES IN MONTGOMERY**—Shown is one of the blind Negro patients at the Happy Kitchen Home on Sheridan Alley and the care and treatment which he receives. Montgomery ministers and rabbis decided to collect funds for a decent home for blind and infirm Negroes after some of the ministers read an Advertiser story on the home and decided to investigate conditions at Happy Kitchen. Happy Kitchen—and these conditions of care—is the only refuge for blind Negroes in Alabama. Contributions toward construction of the Protestant and Jewish Home, which will be located on Humanity Hill, on the old Selma Road, may be sent to Protestant and Jewish Association for Care of Blind and Infirm Negroes, P.O. Box 2070, Montgomery, Ala. (Photo by Albert Kraus.)

# *Drive To Collect $100,000 For Negro Home Opens Wednesday At Thanksgiving Services*

A drive to collect $100,000 to build a modern home for blind and infirm Negroes will be officially launched at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday at Thanksgiving union services at the First Presbyterian Church.

The campaign will be conducted by ministers and rabbis of Jewish and Protestant churches here.

The home for Negroes will be erected on "Humanity Hill", which is located on the Old Selma Road overlooking a large wooded area and from which the City of Montgomery is visible.

The Protestant and Jewish Association for the Care of Blind and Infirm Negroes, sponsors of the home project, own 30 acres of land, a large farm house, and two rows of cottages on the present [illegible].

Plans call for most of these buildings, now in unusable condition, to be razed. Others will probably be used as temporary home for the Negro patients while the main buildings are being erected.

The first building to be erected on the grounds will be a chapel which will be dedicated to the memory of some Montgomerian.

A special fund is being set up to erect this building.

The Montgomery Ministerial Association and Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance undertook sponsorship of the home project and organization of the Protestant and Jewish Association after articles by Joe Azbell, city editor of The Advertiser, showed the need for the home.

In recent months, contributions have been sought from individuals and special groups.

"Now we are opening our general campaign in all the churches and in the community at large," Dr. Andrew Turnipseed, president of the association, said.

'We are hoping for an immediate response and for the building fund to be raised before Christmas," he added.

The only home for blind and infirm Negroes in Alabama at the present time is Happy Kitchen, a rotton shack in Sheridan Alley in which at least one blind person has already burned to death.

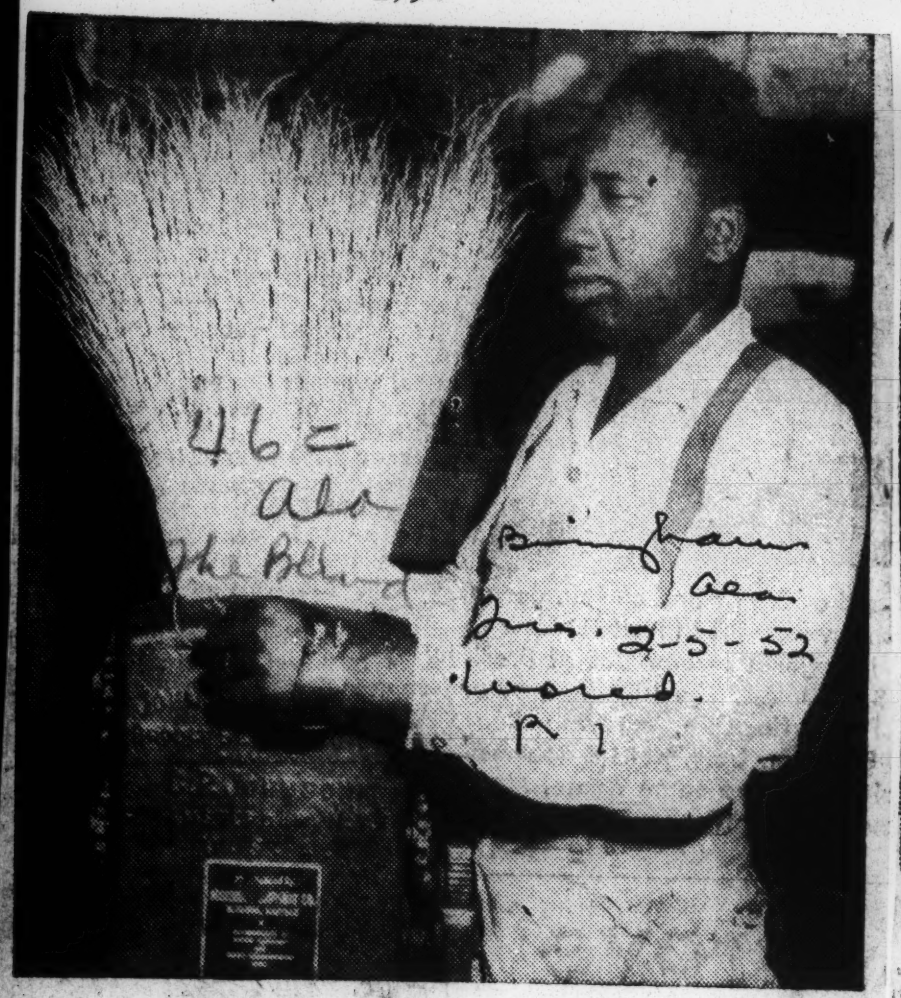
A Tuskegee Institute physician of national reputation said that he had never seen "conditions as bad as they are at Happy Kitchen."

The officers of the association include some of the outstanding business, civic, and religious leaders in the community.

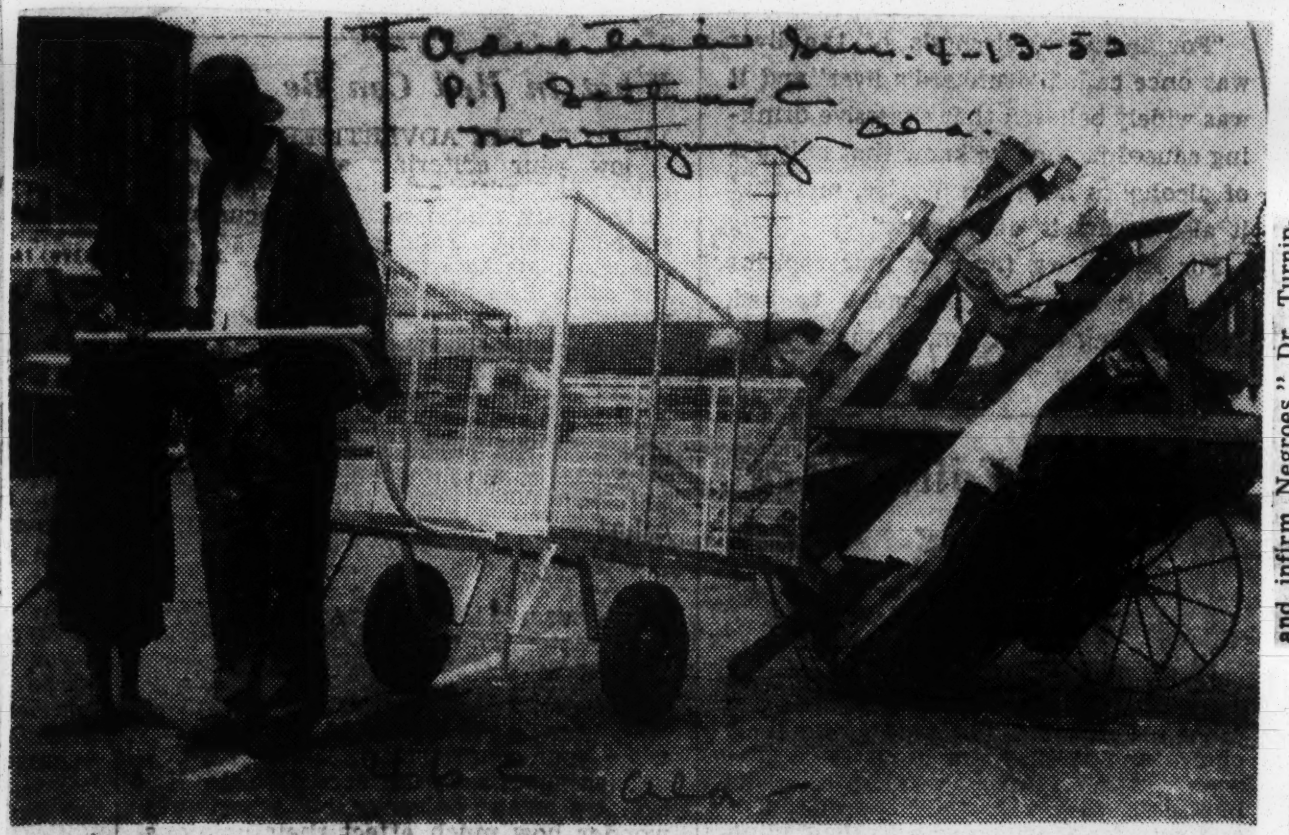
Contributions may be sent to the Protestant and Jewish Association, P. O. Box 2070, Montgomery, Ala., or given to the minister or rabbi of your church or synagogue.

46c 1952

Alabama (The Blind)




**THE FINISHING TOUCH . . . BLIND BROOMMAKER**—Jeremiah (Bud) Brown, of Tunnel Springs in Monroe County, is seen (above) putting the final stitches on a new broom. He works in the home broom factory operated entirely by handicapped workers. The factory, owned by Mr. James Falkenberry, who is also blind, and Mrs. Falkenberry, a paralytic cripple, turns out an average of fifty dozen brooms and thirty dozen mops each month. All products of the factory are sold in Southwest Alabama.




**HIS WORK IS LIGHTENED** — Alec Barnes, blind Negro, is a happier man now because he knows that "folks who kin see" have come to his assistance. Alec, whose livelihood has depended upon collection of junk, has been given a new, easy-to-push cart. He is shown pulling it for the first time, with one of his eight children acting as guide. His old, dilapidated cart is shown at right. (Staff Photo, Albert Kraus.)

# *Blind Man Finds Brightness; 'Folks Who Kin See' Aid Him*

Advertiser Sun. 4-13-52

46c Ala

By NORMAN RATCLIFF

Alec Barnes is blind but still carries on. He has two strikes against him, but still he insists on making his own living.

A lesson in humble pride is in this story for any one who may think he is having a tough time. Things have been pretty rough for the Negro man for a long time. But now there are others taking an interest in his plight.

After years of going about Montgomery, pushing an old, dilapidated home-made cart and collecting scrap metal, tin cans and other items to sell to junk yards, he has a $200 rubber-tired, metal, easy-to-push cart—the gift of three Montgomerians.

It is a great burden that has been eased, for Alec must walk many miles daily to collect 100 pounds of cans, for instance, to get 25 cents! His bread—and that for his eight children — comes hard. Montgomery

Who can say his job is not important? Does he not help to salvage needed materials? And isn't he, by helping himself, helping the tax-payer and charitable organizations? P.1

Alev is proud of his new cart, which is, no doubt, good for many years of service. Section C.

"I am glad for this," he said as he received it. He then proceeded to tear down his old one and salvage the wheels and axle.

After receiving the new cart Alec started away with one of his little daughters as a guide. It did seem that he stepped a bit lighter than was his habit.

Though blind, Alec is happier now because "good folks who kin see" have seen his need. And, seeing, have acted to lighten his load.

# $50,000 Asked To Aid Negroes

Advertiser

A drive to secure $50,000 for the construction of a home for blind and infirm Negroes here will be officially launched today, accord- to Dr. Andrew S. Turnipseed.

The drive will be conducted by the Protestant and Jewish Association for the Care of Blind and Infirm Negroes. P.1

The group hopes to secure the funds from members of churches in Montgomery and the surrounding area. 46c

"We hope that every Montgomerian will give to this project to solve this community problem. We need a home for blind and infirm Negroes in Montgomery and only through the co-operation of the people can this home come into being," Dr. Turnipseed, who is association president, said.

Solicitations will be made by ministers and members of churches. Each person will receive a receipt and a "share of humanity." Dis. 4-25-52

Those who desire to make direct contributions to the association may send them to Protestant and Jewish Association, P.O. Box 2070, Montgomery.

In the meantime, Dr. Turnipseed announced the election of three trustees and a treasurer for the association.

The trustees are Rabbi Eugene Blachschleger, Jewish groups; J. B. Sylvest, Protestant white groups; and Dr. O. R. Flournoy, Protestant Negro groups.

The treasurer is J. Vance Walker, assistant cashier, Union Bank and Trust Co.

Dr. Turnipseed said that advance contributions and pledges to the association already total some $3,000.

Thes include one contribution of $1,030 from a prominent Montgomery family, several contributions of $100, a donation of a lot, and scores of smaller contributions.

"We feel that this advance reaction of the community—without being solicited—demonstrates the co-operation of the people of Montgomery in their determination to provide a needed facility for blind and infirm Negroes," Dr. Turnipseed added.

Property for the site of a home is being secured and plans drawn for the home, he added.

The Protestant and Jewish Association for the Care of Blind and Infirm Negroes was organized two weeks ago after Negro and white ministers here learned of the in-

tolerable conditions under which blind and aged Negroes lived here and the lack of any place for these people to stay.

The association adopted the slogan: "For The Sake of Humanity."

They Call It Happy Kitchen—

# Home For Blind Negroes Here Fails To Live Up To Its Name

By JOE AZBELL

There is a home for blind Negroes hidden among a row of shanties down on Sheridan Alley near Oak Street here.

It is called Happy Kitchen.

"Mama" Marjorie Williams, a heavy-set Negro woman, owns and operates the home. She says she is either 57 or 58.

Monday, this reporter persuaded Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute to visit Happy Kitchen.

When he came from the home, he turned and shook his head:

"In all my years as a doctor, going into all types of shacks and holes, I have never seen anything as brutally depressing, as shameful, as bad as this place."

Then he added: "It would make an average person ill. It is the worst sight I have seen. I did not think anything like this could exist today."

The pictures that have been taken of the home are so distasteful that they are not published.

Dr. Dibble, two college students, Dr. B. F. Davidson, superintendent of the Montgomery Baptist Association, and this reporter went through the home.

There were two blind people rocking in chairs around an old fireplace in the living room. It was fairly clean in contrast to the rest of the house. But they were dressed in dirty old clothes.

The dining room table was old and rickety. There was spilled food on it and green flies swarmed nearby. The floor buckled and the cracks in the walls were big enough for a cantaloupe to be put through.

There was a sour odor about the room. An old ice box stood near the door. Dr. Dibble opened it. It was empty.

**No Ice In Box**

"Where do you keep your milk and meats?" he asked the woman.

"Oh, I don't use no icebox for my milk this time of the year. It ain't hot enough yet. I just let it sit out. I'se put ice in my ice box in the summer time when it gets hot," she said.

Dr. Dibble asked her: "Where is your food."

"I ain't got nothing yet today. I ain't brought no food for them. They don't get no three meals a day. I just feed them two—breakfast and supper. They done had their breakfast. They get supper later."

The woman said the six blind or ailing people at the home had had dressing, chicken, biscuits and coffee for breakfast. She refused to tell the group what the supper menu would be.

The kitchen was old and rickety. It is cluttered with cans, jars, old dishes, and dirty pots. A crude wooden stove is used and on it were two skillets, with cold grease caked heavily on all sides. There was nothing clean in the kitchen except some old bottles.

In a bedroom, there were dirty quilts on the beds and cigaret butts and trash on the floor. The entire house was dark and dismal with dust and dirt everywhere.

At the rear of the house there is a small building consisting of five rooms, each just about the size of a big closet.

The group went into one of the rooms. An old Negro, greyed and bony, was hovering under a quilt on a soiled blanket.

"Please," he hollered, "please, boss, are you a doctor. I'm sick, bad sick." He was quivering. His bony old hand raised and fell.

"Have you called a doctor for this man," Dr. Dibble asked.

The woman replied: "He's always complaining. Ain't no need to call a doctor."

There was an eldery woman in another room. She wore a soiled dress and old hat, and raised herself by pulling up on the bed.

"I'm sick too. I don't feel good. Don't nobody care. My room dirty 'cause I'm sick," she moaned.

There were three other rooms, each dirty as the others, smelly and with swarms of flies.

**"No Other Place . . ."**

The people are sent here by the welfare department, the woman said, "because there ain't no other place for blind Negroes."

"Mama" told about one of her shacks being burned out because a "patient" set it on fire. She talked of plans to improve the home.

One year ago, this reporter and Dr. Davidson visited the home and saw worse conditions than even existed yesterday.

The five-room house was dirtier but even now the backroom, which the woman said "is going to fall down," has not been replaced.

The woman gets regular money for taking care of each of the patients, she said. This is paid by the welfare department.

On the first visit, the woman said that she was afraid the whole house is "going to fall in sometimes."

Inside the "Happy Kitchen Church," we saw a time-worn pulpit and some old chairs, but in the corner, there was a mass of dirt stained rags, old clothes, and a quilt on the floor.

**Man Slept On Floor**

This was where a blind Negro slept—on the floor on those rags. The bed items were removed for church services.

She said a year ago there were four people who had died in the 20 years that she has run the home.

Yesterday she said that only two people had died at the home.

"I try to feed them good," she said, "the white folks help me. They give me a little meat and groceries and the poultry man gives me chicken for 'em on Sunday."

The woman declared as we left the home yesterday:

"I know this place ain't exactly what it ought to be in lotsa ways. But I try to take care of 'em. They ain't got nowhere else to go. When I'm gone, I'm going to give the house to them and everything else."

She said the Lord appeared to her in a vision and told her to help the blind Negroes who were roaming the streets of Montgomery and that she is going to do "what the Lord wants me to do."

The woman said that the place is called "Happy Kitchen" because everyone who "eats and lives here is suppose to be happy. I think they are all really happy."

# Home Planned To Aid Negroes

A home for blind, aged, and incurably ill Negroes, to be built in or near Montgomery, was unanimously approved yesterday by the Montgomery Ministerial Association.

The action followed only a few days after an Advertiser article described conditions of filth and squalor in a home for blind Negroes here.

The ministerial group, in voting to plan for financing and construction of the home, envisioned it as serving blind and infirm Negroes from all over Alabama and the South.

The Rev. William Campbell, president of the association, said the project "could become a South-wide movement."

The home, tentatively planned for a rural area, is to be financed by Protestant and Jewish churches, said Campbell. He said plans call for a staff of expert personnel.

Plans have already been drawn by James Miller Davis, architect, who is doing the work without fee.

A committee, headed by Dr. Andrew Turnipseed, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, has been appointed by Campbell to work out details for the project.

Other committee members are Dr. Blount Davidson, superintendent of the Montgomery Baptist Association; the Rev. William Campbell, pastor of the First Christian Church; Dr. Henry Lyons, pastor of the Highland Avenue Baptist Church; Dr. Donald C. MacGuire, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; lJoe Azbell; and James Miller Davis.

Azbell and Dr. Davidson made talks before the group before it voted approval of the project. The ministers gave Azbell a standing vote of thanks for his article revealing conditions at the home for the blind here.

# Drive Is Launched To Raise $50,000 For Negroes' Home

A fund-raising drive fro the construction of a home for blind and infirm Negroes got underway here this week under the sponsorship of the Protestant and Jewish Association, headed by Dr. Andrew S. Turnipseed.

Dr. Turnipseed, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Methodist Church, said earier this week that advance contributions have already reached a total of approximately $3,000. Additional funds are expected to be raised from members of churches both in Montgomery and in surrounding areas.

**GOAL FOR THE DRIVE** is $50,000.

"We hope every Montgomerian will give to this project to solve this community problem," Dr. Turnipseed said.

The newly formed association announced the appointment of three trustees and a treasurer. Trustees are Rabbi Eugene Blachschleger, Jewish representative; J. B. Slyvest, Protestant; and Dr. O. R. Flournoy, Protestant Negro representative to the group.

J. Vance Walker, assistant cashier of a local bank, was named association treasurer.

## Two Blind Girls Receive Diplomas From Ark. School

LITTLE ROCK. — (ANP) — Two blind girls last week became the first pupils to be graduated from the Negro department of the Arkansas School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Misses Dorothy King and Helen Davis completed 12 years of special study and received their diplomas before nearly 200 guests who attended graduation ceremonies on the steps of the school.

During the ceremony, Miss Davis read an essay from a Braille manuscript and Miss King played a piano solo.

## Negro Center For Blind Costs $15,000

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (ANP) — A $15,000, 13-room brick house last week was donated for the establishment of a Negro Center for the Blind here.

Mrs. Viola Lee, retired Negro school teacher, donated the mansion, located near Arkansas AM&N campus, in memory of her parents.

John Randolph Smith, blind worker in rehabilitation for the federal security agency in Washington, made the announcement of the donation at a meeting at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA. Dr. J. M. Robinson was named chairman of a campaign to raise $20,000 for the establishment of the center.

# Consultant Lauds Agency Here For Blind Negroes

**BY ROBERT E. JOHNSON**
**Atlanta Daily World Staff Writer**

**A New York consultant on service to the blind, touring the South to get first hand knowledge of what is being done by organizations to aid their sightless citizens, praised highly the work of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for Colored Blind.**

Miss Evelyn C. McKay, consultant and director of public relations for the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc., of New York City, said the program in operation here for MAACB indicates that there is an "awareness of the right of blind individuals to lead normal active lives, as much as possible like the lives they would have led had they not become blind."

Miss McKay, also director of McKay Associates, consultants on service to the blind, said the program here is one of the best she has observed during her 25 years of active field work in behalf of the blind.

The New York consultant spent two days in Atlanta before leaving Tuesday for Jacksonville, Fla. and Memphis, Tennessee.

She said her immediate job is to make a survey of conditions in southern cities. "The W. C. Handy Foundation is interested in establishing branches in cities where they are needed most. My job is to find out what is being done before the Foundation begins setting up a program to aid the blind," Miss McKay stated.

She explained the policies and program of the Handy Foundation.

"The W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind is an interracial and interfaith organization. It is named for W. C. Handy, the world renowned composer of the "St. Louis Blues,' who is blind," the consultant said. She added:

"The Foundation does not propose to duplicate the activities of any other agency but rather to supplement existing services.

"Furthermore, this Foundation opposes racial or religious segregation as inconsistent with the principles of democratic living. It will not refuse its services to any blind person who needs such service.

"Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the needs of the Negro blind have long been neglected and there is urgent necessity for relieving their distress and broadening their opportunities, the primary responsibility of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind shall be to meet the needs of this particular group, where these needs are not met by existing agencies."

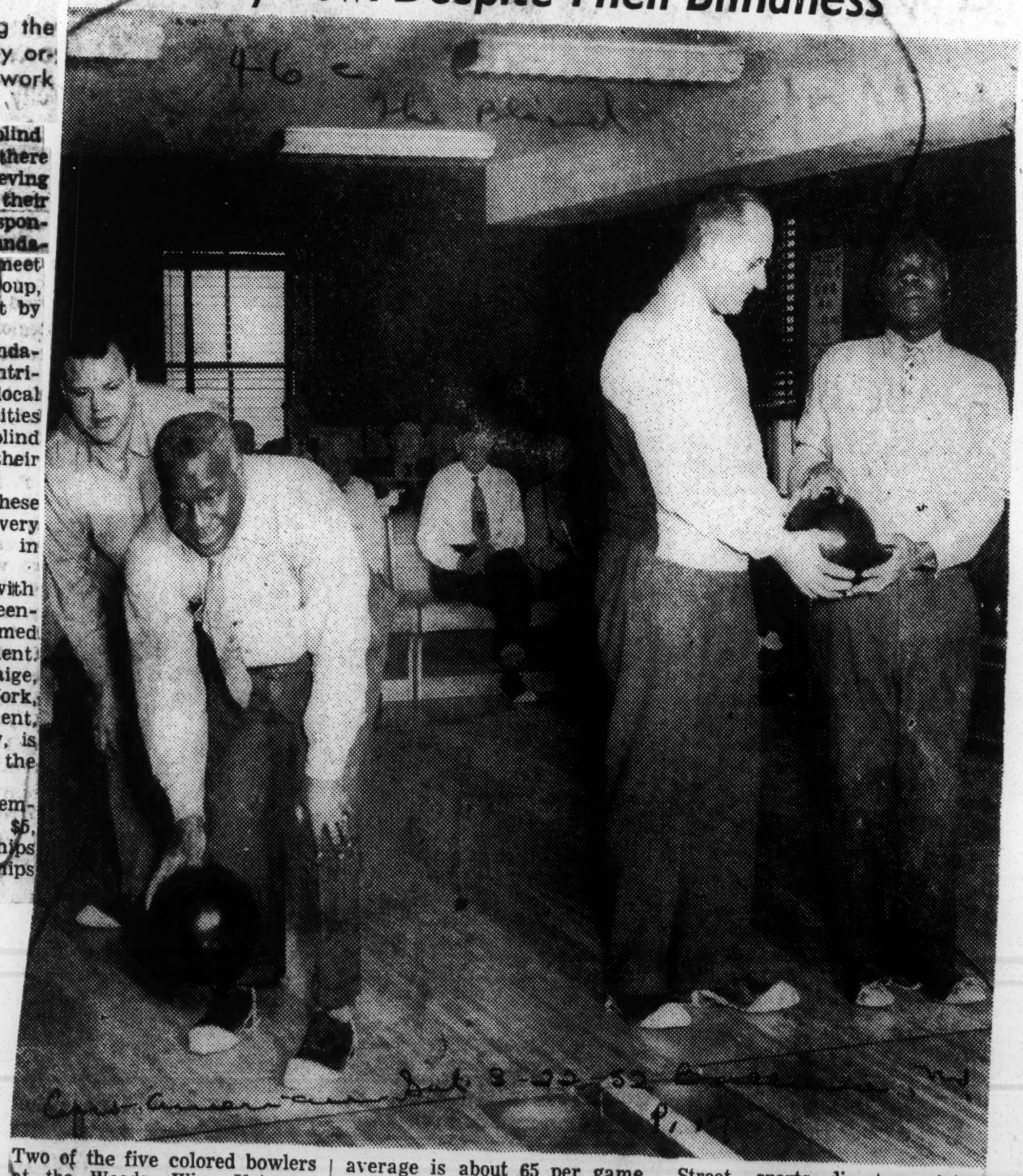
Miss McKay said the Foundation, supported by private contributions, plans to establish local chapters in "those states and cities where services for the Negro blind are not sufficient to meet their needs."

She emphasized that these chapters will cooperate in "every way with other organizations in the community."

The Handy Foundation, with headquarters at 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, named W. C. Handy honorary president. The Honorable Myles A. Paige, special sessions judge of New York, is president. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, is one of the 23 members of the board of directors.

Miss McKay said honorary memberships can be obtained for $5, honorary sponsoring memberships $50 and honorary life memberships $500.

## They Bowl Despite Their Blindness



Two of the five colored bowlers at the Woods, Wis., Veterans Hospital, who refuse to be hindered by their handicap. Their average is about 65 per game. Left to right: Ivin Konapka, sports technician and Roy Davis, Alabama veteran, and John Street, sports director, giving John Robinson, of North Carolina, some pointers. In 1950, a mixed team took second in the blind league.

# Lt. Lee Named Director Of Handy Foundation For Blind

Mrs. Fannie E. Robinson and Carl Van Vechten of New York City, LIEUT GEORGE W. LEE of MEMPHIS and H. Chester Swezey of Eastport, Long Island have been elected to the Board of Directors of the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind, Inc. Officers of the W. C. Handy Foundation, elected at the recent annual meeting are: Judge Myles A. Paige, President; Julius A. Thomas, First Vice-President; Peter J. Salmon, Vice President; Mrs. Robert C. Judkins, Secretary; and Bennie Johnsonu, Treasurer.

Other members of the Board of Directors are: Miss Ella J. Baker, Miss Minerva Bryan, Dr. Rufus E Clement, Dr. Charles L. Cooks, Mrs. Harvey Driggriss, Lionel Hampton, Reverend William P. Hayes, Dr. Joseph S. Hines, Jr., Robert C. Judkins, Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., Miss Pauli Murray, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Dr. C. B. Powell, Joe Rosenfield, Jr., Noble Sissle and Homer Smith.

Mr. W, C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," is Honorary President of the Foundation which bears his name. Headquarters of the organization are at 112 East 19th St. New York 3.

# Approve New School For Negro Blind

The construction of a new school for Negro blind children was approved for Macon yesterday by the Georgia Board of Education. The board also approved a substitute plan allowing the Atlanta school system to buy sites and draw up plans for 24 schools proposed in the areas annexed under the Atlanta plan of improvement.

Miss Ira Jarrell's request of $400,000 for two Negro schools now under construction in the annexed areas of Atlanta was adopted by the board. The motion approved by the board will allow use of white building funds for Negro school construction, provided needs of white students have been met.

This is part of the six million dollar request proposed to be presented to the State Board of Education for construction of 13 buildings in school improvement facilities for the city.

The board, also, authorized officials of the Georgia Academy of the Blind to go ahead with a $456,000 building for Negro students.

In other actions Friday the Board:

Approved low bid of $92,993 by George E. Munn for construction of a Negro boys dormitory at the Georgia School for the Deaf at Cave Spring.

Okayed payment of $2,366 for extra excavation and footings on a gymnasium being built at the Cave Spring School.

Postpones action of opening a dining room at the school and a request for an additional $4,000 appropriation to raise salaries of Cave Spring School employees.

**LIONS CLUB VISITS MAACB** — The Atlanta Lions Club recently visited the home of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for The Colored Blind. Over fifty members of this organization, along with a number of out-of-town visitors, toured the premises located at 1293 Sunset Avenue. The above photo shows Douglas Hines, third from left, and John Brown, right, demonstrate their skills at waffle weaving. Watching the exhibition are Jack Jackson, chairman of the Bling-Sight Conservation Board; Brig. General J. H. Longino of the Salvation Army, Ian Wallace; visiting from Australia, Frank Gaither; vice president of Atlanta Lions Club and Dr. W. L. Thomason, President. — (Perry Photo)

# Suit Seeks to Force School for Negro Deaf Within the District

A suit was filed yesterday in District Court seeking to force school officials and other authorities to provide a place within the District for the education of colored deaf children who live here.

The suit was brought in behalf of six young colored children. Five of them were represented by parents and one by a guardian.

The suit named as defendants the Board of Education, the District Commissioners, School Supt Hobart M. Corning, Oscar Ewing, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, and the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

Counsel for the plaintiffs, Attorneys James A. Cobb, George E. C. Hayes and John D. Fauntleroy, said District colored deaf children now are sent to school at Overlea, Md. The complaint is in the form of a class suit and about 20 colored children are involved, attorneys said.

The suit said efforts to have the children enrolled here at the Columbia Institution for the Deaf have failed. The suit asked that defendants be compelled to educate colored deaf children in the District and at the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. It was explained by counsel, however, that the main object of the suit is to secure the children's education within the District.

The suit said that in the event the court should interpret District Code as requiring defendants to refuse to educate the children in the District that the section of the code should be declared unconstitutional. The suit asked that a three-judge court be set up if the constitutional question has to be decided.

# Pine Rules D. C. Must Give Equal Schooling To Deaf Negro Pupils

District Court Judge David A. Pine ruled yesterday that District authorities must provide educational facilities within the District for Negro deaf children as long as they provide such facilities for white children.

Judge Pine added that it is not a matter for him to decide just how the facilities are to be provided. He held that:

". . . to maintain the legality of the separation of the races, it is the duty of the District to provide equal educational facilities within the District for deaf children of both races, if it provides for any therein."

Judge Pine's ruling was made in connection with a suit brought last February in behalf of six young Negro deaf children. The complaint, however, was in the form of a class suit. About 20 Negro children were involved, counsel said at the time the suit was filed.

**School at Overlea, Md.**

The suit asked that the District authorities be compelled to educate the Negro children at the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, where white deaf children are educated. Negro deaf children have been sent to Overlea, Md.

At the time of the filing of the suit, counsel for plaintiffs explained that the main object was to force District authorities to educate the Negro deaf children within the District.

While declaring it was not for him to decide how the education of the Negro children in the District is to be accomplished, Judge Pine pointed to a possible solution. He said the president of the Columbia Institution has advised the superintendent of schools that provision will be made to educate colored deaf children in segregated classes at the institution.

**Contract in Prospect.**

The Board of Education, Judge Pine's opinion said, "has agreed to recommend the making of a contract for the Columbia Institution to so educate colored deaf children of the District, commencing in September of 1952."

The suit on which Judge Pine made his ruling had named as defendants members of the Board of Education, the District Commissioners, School Supt. Hobart M. Corning, Oscar Ewing, administrator of the Federal Security Agency and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

Judge Pine threw out the suit as to the institution, declaring it a private corporation. He said there was no motion before him for decision as to the Federal Security Administrator.

# Equal School Facilities for Deaf Ordered

Deaf Negro children must be provided educational facilities equal to those afforded deaf white children, Judge David A. Pine of District Court ruled yesterday.

While upholding the segregated school system, Judge Pine said there is no legal basis for sending deaf Negro children to Baltimore for education while providing school facilities here for deaf white children.

Under the practice here, white children are sent to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, while Negroes go to the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes. The Government has contended that school facilities for Negro deaf children are lacking in Washington.

Citing Supreme Court decisions, Judge Pine said:

"It is the duty of the District to provide equal educational facilities within the District for deaf children of both races, if it provides for any therein."

The suit was brought by a group of Negro children through their parents. It was against the District Commissioners, the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools and the directors of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf.

Judge Pine overruled a motion for summary judgment brought by the District Commissioners, the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools. However, the judge dismissed the suit against the Columbia Institution directors.

Both C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the Board of Education, and Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, pointed out to a reporter that on April 16 it was decided to send all District deaf children to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf beginnin this autumn. Segregated classes will be maintained.

During the last school year, the Board of Education had 47 white children at the Columbia Institution and 17 at the Maryland school.

Sharpe said he agrees with Judge Pine and never felt the District should send children to the Maryland school.

# SOUTH SIDE CLUB STRIVES TO HELP AREA JUVENILES

## Lack of Money Handicap for Its Staff

*[Third article in a series on Chicago's youth-service organizations.]*

BY ALEX SMALL

The South Side Boys club is an independent venture, outside the Chicago Boys club system. It occupies two buildings, one of them with a swimming pool when functioning, on Michigan av. south of Pershing rd.

This club is in a practically 100 per cent Negro area officially classified as "blighted." The economic level is low, many families being on relief and receiving aid to dependent children. Families have the high average of four children and are crowded into old, jerry-built, insanitary lodgings. The community shows no signs of rising socially and economically, because its few members who attain a modest prosperity move away and their places are taken by economically feeble elements immigrating into Chicago from the southern states.

### Serves Boys and Girls

No environment could be less favorable to the formation of public spirited adults, or be more in need of a youth service organization. The S. S. B. C. is the only one in the neighborhood which serves the lower age group. Its small staff, headed by Director William McCurine, carries on the struggle of making decent citizens out of the 800-odd boys and 200-odd girls who use the club under conditions which would discourage all but the most stout hearted.

With this background of poverty, shiftlessness, dirt, ignorance and alcoholism, it is little wonder that many of the youngsters become petty thieves and some the victims of dope-pushers. To pull them out of this quagmire and give them a new outlook on life, McCurine has a basic idea woven thru all the club's activities. He tries to teach these youngsters, whom all other influences tend to turn into selfish and anarchic individualists, the necessity of give-and-take, and the value to be derived from coöperation in groups.

### Dues Often Not Paid

This program is beyond doubt what the situation demands. The trouble is that, in carrying it thru, McCurine is constantly harrassed by lack of money. The Community Fund contributes about one-third of the club's revenue. Beyond that, there are nominal dues of 35 cents a year for the 6-to-8-year group, and of one dollar for the older members, but even these trifling dues often are not paid. The total is pitifully inadequate.

Bills are rarely paid on time, and McCurine often is unable to meet his modest payroll. It is a hand-to-mouth existence, allowing the staff no freedom at the elbows for their real work, and it looks as if this admirable enterprise were in danger of foundering.

The late Samuel Insull, in collaboration with the late B. B. Church, founded the club in 1924, during his flush years. Church remained its director till his death in 1950, when the task was taken over by Jesse Owens, Olympics champion athlete, now on the club's board. Owens was followed by McCurine. But Insull did not or could not give the S. S. B. C. its prime necessity, an endowment, and no one has been able to do so since.

### Pool Out of Service

It is not merely that, in view of local conditions, the efforts of the club should be extended to double the number of youngsters it now reaches. Just to carry on as it is, the S. S. B. C. needs a substantial sum, needs it now and urgently. Its swimming pool, probably its most important feature, is out of service and appears likely to remain so for some time to come.

The building's plumbing and heating system needs renovation possibly replacement. Almost every room needs repairs, or at least painting, furniture, and decoration. The club premises, to be sure, do give the youngsters something cleaner and more healthful than they are likely to get at home. But they should also be bright and cheerful, and at present they appear to me as disheartening and dismal.

Any one who visits the S. S. B. C. will give Director McCurine full credit for his courageous struggle against handicaps and discouragement. If he gets the tools there can be no doubt he will carry on the task successfully. But he can count on no help worth mentioning in that neighborhood, and will have to be aided by those who have the welfare of the whole city at heart.

### Jewish Unit Serves 5,000

The Young Men's Jewish council, [Y. M. J. C.], has four clubhouses serving about 5,000 boys in "predominantly Jewish areas of lower economic status," but, like the C. B. C., the C. Y. O., and the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. J. C. draws no lines of color or creed. The clubs are the American Boys' Commonwealth, the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, the Humboldt Park Boys club, and the Deborah Boys club. The last is the newest, a handsome stone and glass structure in the contemporary style, which serves 1,276 boys in Albany Park.

The Y. M. J. C. has 10 special funds. One is for a health program, one to outfit needy boys to attend the organization's Camp Henry Horner at Round Lake, Lake county, and two to provide deserving boys with scolarships. Independent of the Jewish Federation of Chicago, the Y. M. J. C. receives support from the Community Fund, but raises the greater part of its annual $220,000 budget thru contributions from more than 4,000 donors.

The number of Boy Scouts in the Chicago area was erroneously given as 50,107 in the first article of this series Sunday. The correct figure is 38,067, all inside the age group 8 to 18. The 12,040 leaders are all older than 18.

# NY Baptists Purchase Home For Aged In Intense Drive

BROOKLYN, N. Y. —(ANP)— The Empire Baptist Missionary Convention of New York marshaled the forces of the organization and its auxiliaries for the purchase of a home for the aged at its 57th annual session. The action was a highlight of its 5 day meeting at Zion Baptist church.

The Rev. Thomas Kilgore Jr., pastor of Friendship Baptist church of Manhattan, director of the Fellowship campaign, in his report on the home stated that the property will cost $60,000. A total of $5,000 has been paid on the contract and $38,000 more must be paid by Dec. 31 to close the deal. Nov. 30 has been designated as a special day for the drive.

The property is located in Tarrytown, N. Y., near the Roosevelt estate overlooking the Hudson river. It is six acres of beautifully landscaped grounds with fruit trees, flowers and shrubbery. The main building is a Southern Colonial house containing 24 rooms and eight baths and an assembly hall with a capacity for 300 persons. It originally cost the owner $150,000.

The Rev. George H. Sims, Sr., of Union Baptist church, Manhattan, presided over the session of the parent body. Dr. Nannie H. Burroughs, president of National Trades and president of the Women's and Professional school, Washington, D. C., and president of th Women's Auxiliary of the N. B. C., addressed the convention.

Dr. Sims was reelected president of the Convention Dr. B. J. Lowry, host pastor, was elected vice president. Other officers are the Rev. E. J. Echols, Buffalo, vice president; L. M. Foster, Albany treasurer; James C. Brown, Brooklyn, corresponding secretary; George L. Payne, Bronx, recording secretary; J. R. Moore, general secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Clayborn, financial secretary; David N. Licorish, Manhattan, public relations; O. Clay Mazwell, historian, L. M. Linder, statistician, and K ilgore, fellowship campaign.

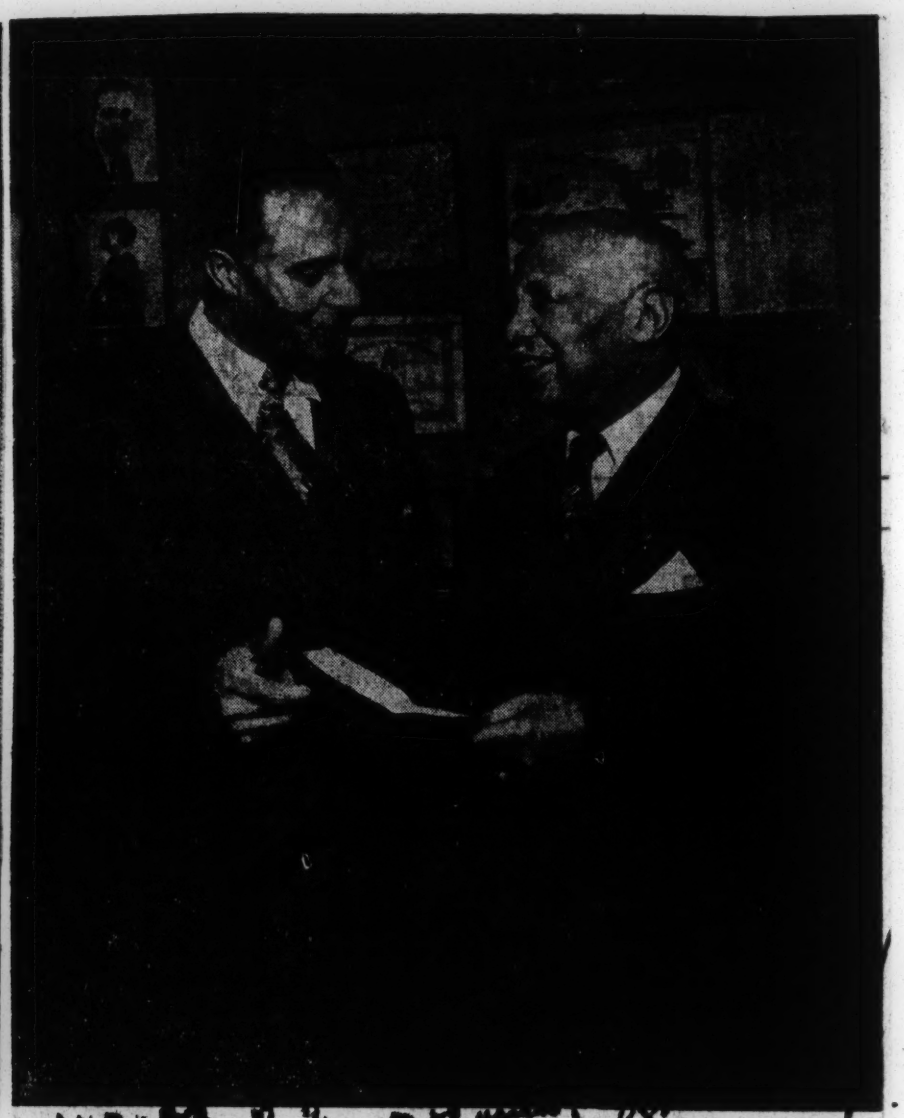
The auxiliaries and their presents elected are, the Women's Auxiliary, Mres. Flornce A. Chappelle, Coney Island; Laymen's League, Joseph I. Hackett, Brooklyn; Minister's Wives, Mrs H. B. Shaw; Sunday School and B. T. U., Jolly Battles, Brooklyn.

The Associations and their moderators represented were: Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester and Staten Island, Rev. T. H. Washington; Eastern Baptist, Rev. Sandy F. Ray; General Baptist, Rev. R. B. Hooper; Mt. Zion Baptist, Rev. Thomas J. Jenkins; Central Hudson, Rev. H. D. Morris; Upper Hudson, Rev. Moses S. Hunter; Western Baptist, Rev. J. H. McDavis; Niagara Frontier, Rev. N. A. Mason, Progressive Baptist, Rev. E. R. Ghee.

The Rev. E. J. Echols, Sr., is president-at-large of Empire State Convention Music.

The 1953 convention will be held at the Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., church in Manhattan.

**Happy Handy—** First Lady Ethel Waters plants a big kiss on the forehead of W. C. Handy at Thursday night's testimonial dinner in honor of the seventy-ninth birthday of the composer of 'The St. Louis Blues.' Funds from the dinner were directed to the W. C. Handy Foundation for the Blind. The affair was held in the Starlight Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.—Layne Photo.



**MR. W. C. HANDY**, world-famous composer and "Father of the Blues," presenting his check for one thousand dollars, his gift to the W. C. Handy Foundation For The Blind, Inc., and Judge Myles A. Paige accepting the check on behalf of the W. C. Handy Foundation of which he is president.